

WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Southerly and westerly winds, with snow or sleet, stationary or higher temperatures. Lower Mainland—Northerly and easterly winds, unsettled with snow or sleet, stationary or higher temperatures.

The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED 1859

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COLONIST TELEPHONES

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HOLLAND PEOPLE ANGERED BY ATTACK ON SHIPPING

Newspapers Say Nation Is Regarded by Germany as of No Importance and Incapable of Indignation.

Declaration That "Government Has Once More Overestimated German Sense of Honor and Justice."

Three of Vessels Are Sunk and Four Severely Damaged—Cargo on Those Inbound Consigned to Government.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—Early newspaper comments on the torpedoing of the seven Dutch steamers adopt a strong attitude, although the language is guarded carefully, pending developments. The *Telegraaf* says:

"This destruction of an entire flotilla of Dutch ships is certainly the greatest humiliation any neutral nation has had to endure in this war. The Dutch Government once more has been deceived by the German sense of justice and honor. We confess ourselves unable to understand how the honor of our nation can be maintained longer by mere protests."

The *Handelsblad* says: "The unrestricted submarine warfare has been opened with such complete disregard of the rights and interests of the Dutch people that everyone must come to the same conclusion, namely, that no nation could be thus treated unless it was regarded as of no importance or as incapable of having its indignation aroused by anything."

"Certainly Germany would not treat the United States thus. Everyone feels that the torpedoing of American vessels under similar circumstances would be absolutely impossible. We even believe that such an act would have been impossible against any country which had shown itself unwilling to approve or excuse this submarine warfare."

Wantonly Destroyed

FALMOUTH, Feb. 24.—The fleet of seven Dutch vessels left Falmouth on Thursday, three being outward bound from Holland and four homeward bound. The steamers had called into Falmouth on various dates, and had been released at the special request of the Dutch Government.

No inquiry was made of the British authorities as to why was the heat of sailing, or as to the proper precautions to take, as it was believed the ships were sailing under a safe conduct from Germany, and the captains had received special private instructions from the Dutch Government.

An official of the Dutch legation at London came to Falmouth and interviewed the captains of the seven ships so as to be sure that they understood the instructions. The vessels bore the customary marks and lights.

When they were a short way from Falmouth (at the western end of the English Channel) they were attacked by a German submarine, and three of the vessels were sunk and four damaged severely.

Announced by Lloyd's
LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lloyd's shipping agency announced that the crews of the following steamships were landed yesterday, their vessels having been torpedoed on Thursday: *Zaandijk*, Dutch, 4,189 tons gross; *Noorddijk*, Dutch, 3,716 tons gross; *Emland*, Dutch, 3,779 tons gross; *Jacatra*, Dutch, 5,372 tons gross; *Menado*, Dutch, 5,374 tons gross; *Bandaeng*, Dutch, 5,351 tons gross, and the steamship *Grooteland*.

Four of the seven Dutch steamships were homeward bound with full cargoes. The attacks took place in the western approaches to the English Channel.

No instructions as to the routes were either asked of or given by the British Admiralty. All the arrangements were in the hands of the Dutch authorities. Two Dutch steamships, *Grooteland* and *Emland*, are listed in the shipping records. The larger, of 5,917 tons gross, was engaged in trade between Holland and South America and was last reported on her departure from Amsterdam on January 16 for Buenos Ayres, when she arrived at Buenos Ayres on January 17. The *Emland*, of 3,716 tons gross, was the steamship of 1,961 tons gross, whose recent movements have not been reported.

The *Zaandijk*, *Noorddijk*, *Emland* and *Jacatra* were in trade between Holland and the United States. The last reports of their movements were: *Zaandijk* sailed from Rotterdam on January 23 for Philadelphia; *Noorddijk* sailed on January 23 from Norfolk for Rotterdam; *Emland* at Falmouth previous to January 30 on a voyage from Amsterdam to New York; *Jacatra* sailed from New York on January 25 for Rotterdam.

The *Menado* and *Bandaeng* sailed between Holland and the Dutch East Indies. The last reported of the *Menado* was on January 23, when she arrived at Surabaya on her way from Batavia, Java, to Rotterdam. The *Bandaeng* sailed from Port Said on January 26 on a voyage from Batavia for Rotterdam.

Valuable Vessels and Cargoes
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The value of the seven Dutch vessels torpedoed by German submarines and their cargoes is put at \$11,500,000, according to estimates made here today by agents of the lines owning the seven ships.

Eight million dollars was the estimated value of the Dutch vessels. The *Menado* owned by the Rotterdam Lloyd, and the *Bandaeng*, owned by the Royal Dutch Lloyd, each carried a million dollar cargo of tobacco and other valuables, consigned to the Dutch Government. The *Noorddijk*, of the Holland-American Line, carried 3,599 tons of grain, worth \$500,000, from New York to Rotterdam. The *Jacatra* owned by the Rotterdam Lloyd, also carried \$500,000 worth of

grain from New York to Rotterdam. The other three vessels destroyed, the *Zaandijk*, *Emland* and *Grooteland*, were in ballast.

According to the latest available figures the total Dutch tonnage afloat was 2,600,000 tons prior to the destruction of the seven vessels reported today, which totalled 32,500 tons. The cargoes on them were owned by and consigned to the Dutch Government.

Suggested Demand for Compensation
THE HAGUE, Feb. 24.—The suggestion has been made to the Dutch Government, The Associated Press learns, by leading shipowners that half a dozen ships in Dutch or American ports be demanded as compensation for the lost tonnage.

The stoppage of a considerable number of neutral sailings to British and other Entente ports has raised an issue between Great Britain and Holland, according to The *Gazette de Holland*. The paper says:

"We can hardly expect Great Britain to rest content while Germany has such advantages by illegal threats and pressure. Great Britain has more counter demands amounting to compulsory resumption of traffic with herself."

"Dutch shipping must be resumed, as the nation's life depends on its overseas commerce."

NEW BRUNSWICK PARTIES EVEN
Government and Opposition Have Twenty-Two Seats Each, With Four in Gloucester County to Come.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 24.—Returns almost complete indicate twenty-two seats for the Government, with the same number for the Opposition. The voting in Gloucester County, which has four seats, takes place on Monday.

Robinson, Opposition, elected in Moncton City by 140 majority. Premier Murray and two colleagues are leading in Kings County. The Opposition ticket is leading in a portion of St. John City and Northumberland. Early returns indicate that the Opposition ticket is elected in Sunbury, Queen's and Victoria. Three St. John seats go to the Government and one to the Opposition.

Meatless Days in Switzerland
BERNE, Feb. 24.—The Bundesrat announced today the long-expected restriction of food distribution whereby the people of Switzerland henceforth will have two meatless days a week, must do without whipped cream and similar dishes, and must limit their egg consumption.

MAKE THEIR WAY PAST PIRATES
American and French Steamers From Europe Through War Zone—Several Vessels Leave to Cross Ocean.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Atlantic transport line freighter *Manchuria*, flying the American flag, arrived from London today. The French steamer *Venezia* arrived from La Pallice, being the only arrival from ports near the danger zone.

The Norwegian freighter *John Eum* sailed today for Bergen.

Agents of the Norwegian-American line received word here today that the *Sveinbjorn*, one of the regular passenger vessels between Norway and New York, sailed from Bergen today, in ballast. The vessels of this line have usually put in at Kirkwall.

Two British passenger ships, the *Cunard* line *Orinda*, and the *Canoqui*, of the White Star line, left here today on voyages that will carry them through the German war zone. The *Orinda* has 110 passengers, eight of whom are Americans, sailing for Liverpool. The *Canoqui* has 100 passengers and is destined for Mediterranean ports. Both ships are fully loaded with general cargo, including war supplies, and have defensive armaments.

The American line steamship *Finland*, carrying 166 passengers, among them Dr. Henry Vandenberg, former American Minister to The Netherlands, sailed from Liverpool on February 17 and is due here next Tuesday or Wednesday. The American line announced today. She is presumed to be safely beyond the submarine danger area now.

King George Prizes Domination
LONDON, Feb. 24.—Speaking yesterday at the opening of the school for Oriental studies, King George said: "For more than two years the peoples of my Dominion, with loyalty and devotion have met year after year, offering their blood and treasure for the prosecution of this righteous war. This sense of common sacrifice and common endeavor has drawn us all, the nearer to one another in feeling and sympathy."

Another Savage Device
THE HAGUE, Feb. 24.—Dutch fishermen endeavored to rescue an aeroplane in distress, which on approach they discovered to be a dummy aeroplane loaded with explosives and a dummy pilot. Thereupon a German submarine lying in wait, fired several shots, exploding the aeroplane. This appears to be a new and devilish invention of the Germans to attract ships.

NURSES HONORED

Royal Red Cross of First and Second Classes Conferred on Members of Canadian Organization.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Royal Red Cross of the first class has been awarded Matrons H. Casault, E. C. Rayside, E. Russell and M. Smith, of the Canadian organization.

The same decoration in the second class has been granted Nursing Sisters E. L. Bell, E. Boulton, C. Cameron, M. Clint, E. Drysdale, M. P. Ellis, M. C. English, H. L. Fowler, A. M. Mallon, G. A. Gray, G. Harvey, L. Holland, C. Hood, M. Howe, A. E. Johnston, J. Johnston, N. MacAfee, H. A. MacLaughlin, M. P. Marsh, G. R. Mavety, N. C. McCurdy, G. B. McPherson, M. Motherwell, E. F. Pense, J. Robertson, M. Rose, I. B. Smith, I. D. Strathy and F. H. Wylie.

INSTRUCTIONAL WORK

Department Asks That Kinds of Those Who Have Been So Employed Be Kept

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—An order just promulgated at Ottawa by the adjutant-general and posted in military headquarters here reads:

"I have the honor by instruction to request that you keep a list of the names and addresses of all officers and N.C.O.'s who have been employed on instructional work, but who have, owing to the present conditions, been struck off the strength of the Canadian expeditionary force."

"In the event of any emergency this information should be immediately available, in order that instructors could be immediately called upon for service."

UNDER SUSPICION

Supposed German Agent Employed as Inspector in Munition Works Is Arrested

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 24.—Suspected of being a German agent, George Koob, a Philadelphia munition company, was arrested at the plant here today.

Koob, who claims he is a native American, but who the police say was born in Germany and came to this country shortly after the outbreak of the war, had in his possession papers which justified his arrest, it is alleged. On instructions of the Federal officials, the police declined to reveal the nature of the documents. Koob has been employed at the plant for two weeks.

According to John Heffer, a private detective, he passed shells that were imperfect.

NEW YORK HEARS SHOUT FOR FOOD

Appeal Made to Governor of State for Assistance to People of City—Promise of Legislature's Action.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A crowd of approximately one thousand persons, mostly women, who had attended a mass meeting in Madison Square to protest against the high cost of food, stormed the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today, shouting that they were starving, and demanding to see Governor Whitman. When informed that the Governor was not there, but at another hotel, they refused to leave. A demonstration which necessitated the calling out of the police reserves. Several persons were injured in the disorder that followed. Four arrests were made.

A speaker at the Madison Square meeting had asked how many persons would be willing to go to the hotel. Several in the crowd who took this as a signal to march, started away, and soon an excited throng was moving up Madison Avenue. At Thirty-second Street the marchers turned into Fifth Avenue. One man, pointing at an automobile, shouted that no one had a right to ride in automobiles when others were starving. The machine was stopped, and instantly several persons boarded the running board and tried to drag the owner from the car. Policemen drove away his automobile.

Three policemen who tried to turn the marchers away from the Waldorf-Astoria were swept aside. Although reinforced in a few minutes by a number of porters of the hotel, they were unable to quiet the crowd. Traffic was blocked in all directions.

One woman cried: "We want to see the Governor. We want bread! Our babies are starving!" The reserves arrived and formed a line in front of the hotel entrance. They vainly argued with the crowd, finally were forced to charge. One woman later was found unconscious in the street.

While the police were dispersing the crowd in front of the Waldorf-Astoria, a committee which had been appointed at the mass-meeting called on Governor Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis. Several hundred of those who participated in the demonstration at the Waldorf-Astoria, assembled in front of the St. Regis, about a mile further up Fifth Avenue. The Governor invited them in the hotel and told them that he would support Mayor Hetcher and the other city authorities in every way possible in relieving the present situation.

"You can count on the Governor and the State legislature to help to the fullest capacity," he said. "If the corporation counsel should draft a bill which would meet your approval, and which would be acceptable to the legislature, can you tell just how quickly the city would be enabled to use the money in the purchase of food?"

"The bill would go in Monday night," replied the Governor, and he said he would come out signed and available to the city by Wednesday."

The Governor told the committee he was afraid things are too high, adding that he also was "afraid they are going higher."

"Such a condition," he said, "probably will prevail as long as there is such a foreign demand for our victuals. But we will do the best we can to help the city relieve its needs."

EMPIRE BRACED TO MEET DANGER

Sir George Foster Speaks of Premier Lloyd George's Frankness in Laying Situation Before British Public.

COURAGE OF NATION WILL RESPOND WELL

Same Duties of Self-Sacrifice and Devotion to Cause Called for on Part of Overseas Dominions.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Sir Geo. Foster, acting premier, in an interview tonight thoroughly approved of the speech and action of Hon. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. He urges the Canadian people to voluntarily restrict their pleasures and luxuries, and strongly hints that compulsory steps may be taken shortly along the same line in Canada.

Sir George said: "The policy outlined by the British Prime Minister in his speech yesterday is a drastic and significant one, and marks an epoch in the conduct of the gigantic war which has raged for more than two and a half years."

Remarkable Frankness
"It is significant for the frankness with which it deals with the whole situation, and taken in conjunction with the speech by Sir Edward Carson dealing with the food necessities and commercial requirement of her own people."

"This will be a revelation to the majority of the people of the Empire, who have hitherto looked upon the British mercantile marine as chiefly devoted to supplies with view to raising the existing level of prices will be permitted or tolerated. Should any such attempt be made, the Food Controller will immediately take the necessary steps to protect the interests of the consumer."

Baron Devonport will confer in due course with representatives of the various trade interests affected."

Range Not Blinded
"There is no attempt to blink the submarine menace, and why should there be? The people of Britain are at their best when they face the whole facts of a situation, and it is always the wisest course to take the great body of people with you than the opposite."

"The restriction of imports will also affect the overseas Dominions, and Canada more, perhaps, than any. In many respects, we shall be unable to get supplies of raw or partly manufactured material which we have been in the habit of importing."

"As to the results of the new restrictions placed upon imports, the people of the British Isles will be the most affected, and it is they who will be called upon to make the greatest sacrifices and practice the fullest self-denial. Every family in Britain will be affected, and almost every normal business as well. The industries and profits of producers will be interfered with, many occupations and businesses will be diminished almost to the vanishing point, and great dislocation, deprivation and loss will ensue. The grim qualities of war as affecting non-combatants will be fully demonstrated, and their realization will put the nation in its widest sense on a war footing and teach the great lesson of necessary co-operation between the man at home and the man in the trenches. There is no doubt that the British spirit will rise to the demand, and with cheerful compliance support the hands of the Government in its courageous policy."

As Regards Dominions
"The restriction of imports will also affect the overseas Dominions, and Canada more, perhaps, than any. In many respects, we shall be unable to get supplies of raw or partly manufactured material which we have been in the habit of importing."

Continued on Page 2.

RED CROSS APPEALS FOR MORE FUNDS
Owing to a very strong appeal from the Front for more Red Cross supplies, the Victoria Red Cross Society's branch has been endeavoring to speed up the output of the district by the opening of new auxiliaries and otherwise. These efforts have been successful. The full results of the increase are not yet shown in the shipments, but they are showing in the necessary purchases of materials.

From its inception to December 31, 1916, the Victoria City and District Branch spent \$46,819.21 on materials to be made up into Red Cross supplies, an average of \$2,184.73 per month. In January, 1917, there was paid for materials \$7,759.10, and from February 1st to 20th, \$8,806.31.

We have contracted for deliveries of wool and other materials between January and June amounting to over \$25,000. Last year our weekly shipments averaged, among other items, 194 dayshirts, 110 pajamas, 249 pairs socks. Last week we shipped 142 dayshirts, 564 pajamas, 918 pairs socks. Last year we forwarded 11 filled comfort bags, recently we shipped 676 in thirty days and 52 bags last week.

The articles mentioned are only some of the more expensive and most needed ones. In addition there are always large shipments of bandages and other Red Cross supplies.

Last week's record is not a special one, it is simply the result of the organized effort of the women of the District to answer the call for more Red Cross supplies at the Front.

To prevent the chance of this effort being thwarted for the want of money to pay for the necessary materials, the Red Cross Society requires at once \$39,000.00, and after that a continuance or increase of \$5,000 per month, which it asked for at its last annual meeting.

Red Cross requirements have always been supplied on Vancouver Island, and as we are an integral part of the great international Red Cross organization, these business it is to heal the sick, mend the wounded and restore the suffering and disabled (as far as possible) we feel sure of a generous response to this appeal.

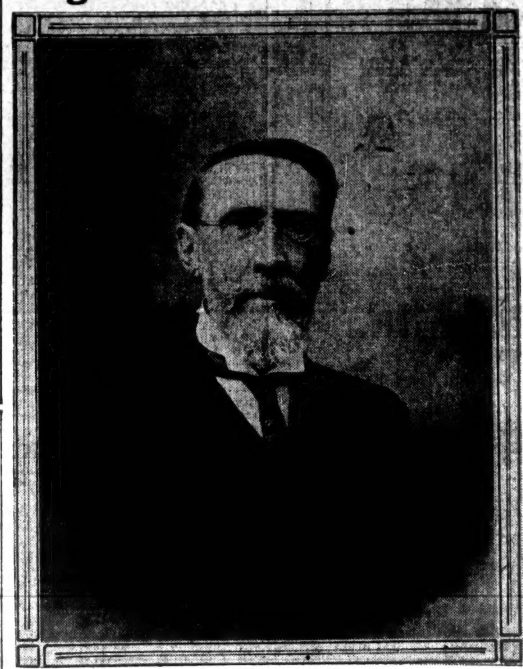
We appeal for special large donations from those who can afford to give largely.

We appeal to 500 people of Victoria and district who are not now life members to send cheques for \$25, or multiples thereof, to bring the life membership list where it should be, well over 1,000.

We appeal for regular monthly subscriptions from all those who can help that way. We appeal for special cash subscriptions, no matter how small. We appeal to all annual members to pay their 1917 fee of \$2.00, and for additional annual members. We appeal to the general committee, to all members of the society and to all workers and sympathizers, in our present need, to help us both directly and by bringing the society's needs before their friends, to the end that we may not only be able to keep our workers supplied with materials, but bear our fair share of the cost of purchasing drugs, instruments and other necessary supplies that cannot be made. Remittances should be made either to the hon. treasurer at the Temple Building or to the treasurer of any of the auxiliaries.

F. W. JONES, Chairman.
ROSE BULLEN, Vice-Chairman.
D. JAMES ANGUS, Vice-Chairman.
CHARLES WILLIAMS, Mon. Sec.-Treasurer.

Urges Need of Sacrifice



SIR GEORGE FOSTER
Acting Premier, who appeals to people to restrict their pleasures and luxuries.

In guarding the seas and blockading Germany, and at the same time ministers to the food necessities and commercial requirement of her own people.

"This will be a revelation to the majority of the people of the Empire, who have hitherto looked upon the British mercantile marine as chiefly devoted to supplies with view to raising the existing level of prices will be permitted or tolerated. Should any such attempt be made, the Food Controller will immediately take the necessary steps to protect the interests of the consumer."

Baron Devonport will confer in due course with representatives of the various trade interests affected."

NO CORNERING OF FOOD SUPPLY

Baron Devonport Announces That Any Attempt at Manipulation of Prices Will Meet With Check.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In response to reports, which fill the newspapers today, of impending increases in the prices of most commodities mentioned in the list of restricted imports, Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, tonight issued the following official warning:

"Baron Devonport desires to repeat the warning given by Premier Lloyd George in his speech on Friday that no speculative buying or cornering of food supplies with a view to raising the existing level of prices will be permitted or tolerated. Should any such attempt be made, the Food Controller will immediately take the necessary steps to protect the interests of the consumer."

Baron Devonport will confer in due course with representatives of the various trade interests affected."

MEN OF CREWS ARE MURDERED

More Savage Work Done by Submarines—Three British Vessels and Two Norwegian—Raider in Indian Ocean.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The British steamer *Longhirst* has been sunk, according to announcement by Lloyd's. The steamer *Longhirst* referred to is probably the one owned by the London and Northern Steamship Company of London, and measures 3,053 gross tons. The British steamer *Grenadier* has been sunk, Lloyd's Agency announces. The captain and six men were killed and the remainder of the crew saved.

The British steamer *Trojan Prince* also has been sunk.

Lloyd's Agency also announces that the British steamer *Beiger*, of 4,588 tons gross, has been sunk.

Two British steamships named *Grenadier* and *Longhirst*, of 1,004 tons gross and the other of 257 tons gross.

The *Trojan Prince* was of 3,196 tons gross and was owned in Newcastle.

Two Norwegians
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The sinking of two more vessels by German submarines, both with an American sailor on board, was reported to the State Department today by American consuls.

In both cases the vessels were warned and the two Americans landed safely. The vessels sunk were the Norwegian steamship *Skrim* and the Norwegian barque *Bethlehem*.

TOKIO, Feb. 24.—The *Nishi Niimi* announces that an armed merchantman is raiding commerce in the Indian Ocean and has sunk two British steamships southwest of Colombo.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Admiralty announced today that the Italian transport *Mina*, carrying 1,900 soldiers in Salonica, had been sunk and that all on board except two men perished.

Greek Soldiers Sunk in Germany
LONDON, Feb. 24.—According to advice received by Greece here there has been serious trouble among the 5,000 Greek troops who surrendered to the Bulgarian-German forces at Kavala and who are interned now at Gortici. Hunger and discontent over the failure of the German authorities to keep repeated promises of repatriation are said to have led to frequent mutinies and a large number of deaths from disease, exposure and privation also are reported.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN ANCRE REGION

Line South and Southeast of Serre Is Pushed Forward on Front of Over Mile and Half North of Brook.

PETIT MIRAMONT VILLAGE ENTERED

French Troops Make Successful Raid in Vosges and Repel Enemy Attacks—Many Shells Fly.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The village of Petit Miramont, south of the Ancre, in France, has been entered by British troops as a result of an advance south-east of Miramont, says the British statement issued tonight. The British line south and southeast of Serre, north of the Ancre, has been pushed forward on a front of over a mile and a half.

Frutless German Attacks
PARIS, Feb. 24.—The usual cannonading occurred, along the whole front, says the official War Office communication tonight. "Except for two fruitless attempts by the enemy against our trenches at Viols (Alsatie) there was no infantry action."

British communications tonight said: "There was sustained artillery activity along the whole front and violent bomb fighting in the region of Steenstraete and Het Sas."

The War Office announces that a French detachment penetrated the German lines in the Vosges. Senones last night.

German Admission
BERLIN, Feb. 24.—German troops yesterday abandoned parts of an advanced position in the Somme sector to the British. The War Office announced a French attack in the Champagne failed.

RELIEF FOR BELGIUM

Chairman Hoover Announces That Arrangements Have Been Made for Vessels to Sail

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission for relief in Belgium today stated that the commission had effected an arrangement with the British Government on one side and the German Government on the other, by which an acceptable basis for relief of Belgian ships between American ports and Rotterdam had been fixed upon.

The commission expects to dispatch during the next few days the 18 steamers already loaded or loading in American ports, and through such arrangements for their supplies as will prevent any delay in loading and dispatching the 23 additional steamers now en route or chartered by the commission.

To Safeguard Chinese Lives
LONDON, Feb. 24.—Germany's reply to China's protest regarding submarine warfare, according to Reuters' Shanghai correspondent, declares that Germany has been compelled by the necessities of the military situation to institute submarine warfare, but that she will take adequate measures to safeguard Chinese lives.

Tax on Bachelors
LONDON, Feb. 24.—Dr. August von Lottum, Prussian Minister of Finance, has announced a new heavy tax on bachelors, according to a Berlin message transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent. The tax, which is to be levied on the other hand the announcement states, will be relieved of a part of the burden in ordinary taxation, according to the number of children.

CAN BE SOLVED ONLY BY RUSSIA

Problem of Poland's Restoration as Viewed by Nationalist Party—No Interference From Outside Countries.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 24.—The political reconstruction of Poland is a problem to be solved entirely by Russia without the intervention of foreign powers. International guarantees in the matter of Polish affairs meet with no sympathy in Russian political circles, except as such guarantees touch the agreement to have Austrian and German Poland added to Russian Poland.

Such was the position of the Nationalist Party, expressed by Deputy Chibrikoff at the opening meeting of the special committee appointed to work out a basis for the project to fix the future status of Poland. The committee consists of the heads of the ministries, the president of the Duma, Michael Rodzianko, the president of the Imperial Council, M. Shaghirov, the chief of the general staff, General Goutko, former Premier Goremeyko, former Foreign Minister Rasnitsyn, and several others.

Deputy Chibrikoff submitted a memorandum citing the fact that the Polish constitution and kingdom were abolished in 1806 by the Russian Emperor without interference on the part of other nations, and declaring that their restoration should be similarly effected—that is to say, by the Emperor, in conjunction with the legislative bodies.

M. Chibrikoff's recommendation is regarded as a change of front by the Nationalists, who formerly opposed reconstruction. It is the belief that the Nationalist deputies in the Duma now will support the work of the committee.

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Music Needed

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P. E. L. Legislature
CHARLOTTE TOWN, P.E.I., Feb. 24.—The Prince Edward Island Legislature has been called to meet March 15.

POINTS TO DUTY OF CANADIANS

Sir Thomas White, in Commenting on Premier Lloyd George's Speech, Refers to Economy Necessity.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, said this forenoon that the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George yesterday was a wonderful epoch-making utterance, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in parliamentary history.

"There can be no doubt," said Sir Thomas, "that the principles laid down by the British Prime Minister are thoroughly sound and essential, having regard to the situation with which Great Britain is confronted at the present time."

"Two conditions have been chiefly responsible for the drastic action proposed. The first is the shortage of ocean tonnage and the second is the state of sterling exchange. In view of the latter, which must be viewed from a financial standpoint, it is the correct policy for Great Britain to import only those essential things which she must have and cannot produce at home in sufficient quantities for herself and her Allies, whom she is helping to finance. These things will be found to be principally foodstuffs and munitions. She must find money abroad to pay for such of these articles as she purchases abroad. That is to say, for example, she must find money in Canada and the United States to pay for the munitions and other foodstuffs which she needs from the Continent."

Drain of Gold
"She cannot pay with her exports for these imports, which have become so greatly increased over the normal. The balance must be paid for in gold from the proceeds of loans made on this side of the Atlantic."

"To cause the drain of gold to be lessened and improve sterling exchange conditions, as well as to conserve cargo space in ocean merchantmen, the importation of such commodities as Great Britain can supply herself and of luxuries which are non-essentials is to be banned."

The minister said further that the general lines of the policy laid down by the British Prime Minister were as sound for Canada today as for Great Britain. There was great need of increased production. There was great need of abolition of waste and rigid limitation of expenditures on luxuries.

In connection with the question whether an embargo should be placed against the importation into Canada of luxuries, it was to be pointed out that many of these articles came from France and Italy and were covered by treaties between Canada and these countries. The convention between France and Canada of 1908, for example, provided for fixed rates of customs duties on a list of articles of luxury, including table luxuries, wines, embroideries, velvets, ribbons and manufactures of silk.

Problem for Canada
"The problem for Canada," said Sir Thomas, "is to increase production greatly and cut down expenditures on luxuries. The need of national saving is imperative."

"Canada's expenditures are increasing and Great Britain must have money here for her purchases of foodstuffs and munitions. In Canada every citizen should save his money and have it available for the Dominion's war loans. If this be done to the extent of Canada's ability we will be able to finance our own war expenditure in Canada and find for Great Britain every dollar she needs to expend here."

"Putting the matter another way, we can get orders from Great Britain for all the munitions and other supplies we can produce in Canada, providing we can loan Great Britain the money to pay the purchase price to the Canadian producers. This can be done only by national saving. It is a time for self-sacrifice, a time for self-denial."

EMPIRE BRACED TO MEET DANGER

Continued from Page 1.

habit of getting from Britain for our industries. What can be given will no doubt come through, but many of our occupations and industries will be more or less seriously affected. But there will be nothing which cannot be borne. In many lines our exports will be cut down. In the matter of timber and fruits and fish and agricultural implements we shall be most largely affected, but on the other hand all our staple food supplies will be required to the maximum of our production, and we shall cheerfully make the best of the situation, sustained by the feeling that in sharing the troubles and sacrifices, we are more intimately associating ourselves with the Mother Country and the Empire at large in the common purpose of the war.

"I wish it could so work out that we in Canada would do what we have not yet begun to do, namely, to sacrifice some of our pleasures and indulgences, and expensive and unnecessary modes of living, and so keep pace voluntarily in here with what becomes compulsory in the Mother Country. Later—and perhaps not very much later—it may become compulsory here, for it surely is not right for us to diminish by extravagant and wasteful methods of living and by declining to submit ourselves to restrictions which touch no essential point of health or real comfort, the precious and essential supply of food and other materials that are becoming so necessary to the success of the war."

Abstinences Called For
"We further might surely reflect that the high cost of living, depending as it does essentially on the limited supply compared with the demand, could be essentially reduced in the general living of the country if the more affluent were to consume 75 per cent less of luxuries and 25 per cent less of the essentials of living. These abstinences would not affect us in health or body, clarity of mind or peace of conscience, whilst they would lessen the cost of living generally by adding to the supply of the community, and would reinforce the resources of what Britain and the Allies now and for many months to come will so much need. Of all the possessions of the Empire, Canada lies geographically in the economic line of supply under present conditions of transport, and every pound of food supply added to the common fund materially lightens Britain's problem of feeding her people."

"Mr. Lloyd George has struck the

Are at Petit Miramont



British troops yesterday made further gains, getting a footing in Petit Miramont and occupying positions along a mile and a half front south and southeast of Serre.

big note of the war—it will enter every ear and will appeal to every loyal heart within the Empire. The first shudder at the grave situation revealed will be succeeded by a courage and determination, armed by a knowledge of the real truth, which will work its way to victory with sure and certain steps."

Garment Workers' Strike
MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—An announcement has been made by the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of Montreal and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that of 54 firms first concerned in the strike of cloak and skirt makers which began on January 26th last, all but nineteen firms have settled with the strikers. There are still 450 men and women on strike. One thousand workers were originally concerned. The strikers' demands are for a 48-hour week and an increase of from \$1 to \$2 weekly in wages.

Ministers in London
LONDON, Feb. 24.—The visiting Canadian ministers today received between them over a hundred callers, in addition to lunching with the Duke of Connaught at Clarence House and hearing the Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons. Their engagements with the Duke of Connaught compelled Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues to leave the Commons before Mr. Lloyd George had finished speaking.

Villa Band Wins
NOGALES, Ariz., Feb. 24.—Reports of two days' fighting around Sario, Sonora, between Carranza troops under General Cancho and a band of Villa soldiers were confirmed here today by United States army officers. It was said the Villa forces had forced the Carranza troops out of Sonoyata.

OLD FOLKS NEED "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

Salts, calomel, pills act on bowels like pepper acts in nostrils.

Enjoy life! Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy and constipated.



Most old people must give to the bowels some regular help, else they suffer from constipation. The condition is perfectly natural. It is just as natural as it is for old people to walk slowly. For age is never so active as youth. The muscles are less elastic. And the bowels are muscles.

So all old people need Cascarets. One might as well refuse to old weak eyes with glasses as to neglect this gentle aid to weak bowels. The bowels must be kept active. This is important at all ages, but never so much as at fifty.

Age is not a time for harsh physics. Youth may occasionally whip the bowels into activity. But a lash can't be used every day. What the bowels of the old need is a gentle and natural tonic. One that can be constantly used without harm. The only such tonic is Cascarets, and they cost only 15 cents per box at any drug store.

"TAPS" SOUNDED FOR GEN. FUNSTON

Body Interred With Military Honors in Presidio Cemetery—Thousands Brave Rain to Attend Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—"Taps," the last call blown for a soldier, sounded here today over the grave of Major General Frederick Funston, who died suddenly in San Antonio, Texas, last Monday night. In accordance with his wishes, he was buried near his son, Arthur M. Funston, in the Presidio cemetery.

A mixed brigade of coast artillerymen and sailors—every available man from the depleted garrisons around San Francisco Bay—with officers of high rank and thousands of San Franciscans combated the elements to do honor to his remains.

From early today, when the triple balconies of the city hall's white rotunda were packed with citizens gazing at the guarded casket, until past midday, the ceremonies ran. Drizzling rain slatted across the ranks of the military escort. The streets became active with civilians in the background. The casket, wrapped in a black cloth, was borne from the city hall on an artillery caisson to the First Presbyterian Church and thence to the cemetery.

The route lay along Van Ness Avenue, lined on both sides with old time mansions which escaped destruction because in the great fire of 1906, General Funston's engineers dynamited the buildings on the opposite side of the street and checked the flames. The entire route of the funeral procession lay through portions of the city which owed their immunity from destruction largely to the efforts of "Funston's men," and his hillside grave overlooks the camping grounds, where, at the time of the earthquake, there were thousands of refugees, whom he fed, sheltered and clothed. Hundreds of the city's people followed the caisson to the cemetery today. Women braved the sentries to pick from the grass the empty shells fired in the last salute, and crowded around the grave until it was found necessary to set a special guard, which will remain throughout tomorrow.

SAW DR. BELAND

Londoner Who Was Just Returned From Germany Reports on Condition of Canadian M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Londoner, C. H. Mellor, who has just returned here from Germany, having been exchanged, saw Dr. Henri B. Beland, the Canadian M. P., shortly before his release. Dr. Beland informed Mr. Mellor that parcels sent him from the office here of the Canadian Relief Committee, High Commissioner, had reached him in good shape. The doctor himself was physically fairly fit.

Mr. Mellor thinks there is no doubt that the German civilian population is pretty hard up for food now. As Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons yesterday, the Germans are "taking it out of the civilians rather than reduce their fighting capacity in any way in the field," according to Mr. Mellor.

Dr. H. B. Beland, member of the House of Commons from Beauport, Quebec, was in Belgium when the war broke out, having recently married a Belgian lady. When the Belgian army evacuated Brussels, Dr. Beland remained, attending the sick and wounded, and was taken prisoner, being later removed to Germany. Mr. Beland was recently released to have his wife after a long illness, during which Dr. Beland was refused permission to see her.

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**Every Type to Suit the
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Short Stout, Tall Stout, Medium Stout, Tall Slender, Tall Medium, the Athletic Build, Square Set Shoulders, Sloping Shoulders.

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Some fuels have recently gone up in price. The price of Gas remains the same.

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First thousand C. F., per month.....\$1.75 net
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For roughness of the skin, chapped hands, face and lips. For use after shaving it is unequalled.

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Breakfast free. Lunch 50c. Dinner 75c.

New steel and concrete structure.

350 rooms, 250 connecting

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expensive luxury. In center of

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On car lines transferring all

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line direct to door. Motor Bus

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Ten Acres, South Saanich, and New Five-Roomed Cottage

Also barn and chicken house. Four acres under cultivation, balance partly cleared. Close to B. C. Electric Station, church, school and store.

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"A Volunteer Is Worth Two Pressed Men"

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Sergt. H. W. Fry,
Inland Water Transport,
Imperial Royal Engineers,
Victoria, B.C.

Rt. 134 Please send here soon as possible all deep sea men and dredging men you have and continue efforts recruit both classes reporting progress.

10:15 K

INWAT.

The above wire speaks for itself. See the recruiting sergeant at once for full particulars. Office open Saturday afternoons and on Wednesday evenings, 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

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REVIEWS CASE OF ARMENIANS

Secretary Balfour Gives Graphic Summary of Turks' Fiendish Work—Feroicity of Oppressors Is Unparalleled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Of the 1,000,000 Armenians who were in the Ottoman Empire two years ago, 1,200,000 have been massacred or deported by the Turkish authorities, according to a cablegram from Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief. The message from Secretary Balfour said in part:

"Those who were massacred died under abominable tortures, but they escaped the longer agonies of the de-

Deaf People

"FRENCH ORIENTAL" absolutely cures deafness and noise in the head no matter how severe or long-standing the case may be. Hundreds of persons whose cases were supposed to be incurable have been permanently cured by this New Remedy.

This Wonderful Preparation goes direct to the actual seat of the trouble, and One Drop is sufficient to effect a cure. Try one box today. It only costs 31 and there is nothing better at any price.

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ported men, women and children, who, without food or other provision for the journey, without protection from the climate, regardless of age or weakness or disease, were driven from their homes and made to march as long as their strength lasted, or until those who drove them down or massacred them in batches. Some died of exhaustion or fell by the wayside, some survived a journey of three months and reached the deserts and swamps along the Middle Euphrates. They have been abandoned, and are dying now of starvation, disease and exposure.

"A miserable remnant of the race left behind in the Ottoman Empire were plundered and oppressed. Women and children were forcibly converted to Mohammedanism.

"This bare recital of facts reveals the hideous cruelty of which they have been the victims. No words are needed to color or heighten the description."

Food for Eastern Cities

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—In an endeavor to relieve the food situation in Eastern cities, the Southern Pacific Railroad announced today that it had dropped its rate on canned food nine cents and that it had arranged for a new rail route from California by way of New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, S.C. The present rate is 92 cents a hundred pounds.

Next Stay in Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—An extra of The Canada Gazette issued this morning contains the text of the formal, official prohibition of women and children going to the British Isles. The prohibition extends to women and girls and all children under the age of ten years. Steamship agents guilty of disobeying the order are liable to imprisonment for six months or as by way of exceeding \$2,000 or less than \$500.

CRUISER SINKS GERMAN RAIDER

Report Brought by British Naval Reserve Officer That Vineta Was Destroyed by Glasgow Off Brazil Coast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—According to an officer of the British Naval Reserve who arrived in New York last night from St. Lucia, in the West Indies, the German raider Vineta was sunk four weeks ago by the British cruiser Glasgow following a fight between the raider and her consort steamship St. Theodore, and the British cruiser Amethyst off the island of Fernando de Noronha, 125 miles from the coast of Brazil.

The report was given him by an officer of the Glasgow, who said that there were three vessels cruising in company when the Amethyst approached and only two appeared to take part in the fight. The third vessel did not fire, but sheered off. The smallest of the raiders, probably the St. Theodore, was reported by the officers of the Amethyst to have been in a sinking condition when night fell and hid the vessels from the view of the cruiser.

After getting the wireless report from the Amethyst describing the direction in which the raiders were going, the captain of the Glasgow went after them, steaming 22 knots to the 16-knot speed of the Vineta, which he overhauled on the morning of January 25, when the weather was clear and calm. "The account given to me of the fight between the raider and the Glasgow," the naval reserve officer said, "stated that the firing commenced at a range of 7 miles or more, and that the cruiser outranged the Vineta for a time with her 6-inch guns. Later the two vessels got closer together and the firing grew hotter on both sides. The raider had two big guns forward, one on the port and one on the starboard bow on the deck under the foremast head.

"As the Vineta was unarmored, the shells of the Glasgow smashed through her hull as if it were matchwood. She soon began to collapse and was on the point of foundering when a shell from one of the Glasgow's 6-inch guns hit her magazine and she blew up with a report that was heard many miles away and caused the rumor to be circulated in Brazil and Argentina that a naval engagement had taken place off the Brazilian coast considerably further north than Fernando de Noronha.

All Killed
"I also was informed that the Vineta had been destroyed with all her crew, and that no one had been saved from the raider. Incidentally I heard at St. Lucia that the Admiralty in London had cabled to Rear Admiral Browning, in command of the naval station at Bermuda, to relieve the captain of the Glasgow and send him to London to give a description of the fight with the Vineta."

According to dispatches received from Pernambuco early this month, wreckage had been washed ashore near the mouth of the Parahyba River. The wreckage included wireless apparatus, a tin box containing a small quantity of cylinders filled with some explosive substance, planks, parts of ship's boats and cases of provisions.

Steamships arriving at Barbados and Rio de Janeiro recently reported having passed wreckage off the Brazilian coast. The planks looked as if they had been smashed to pieces by some terrific force.

The Glasgow is a light cruiser, completed in January, 1911, of 4,400 tons displacement, with a speed of 25 knots and a complement of 380 men. She has two 6-inch guns, ten 4-inch guns, several quick-firers and two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes. She is 430 feet long. The Glasgow was in the Battle of Coronel, the first naval battle in the Pacific early in the war, when Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron met that of Admiral von Spee, and she also took part in the battle off Falkland Island, when von Spee's squadron was destroyed.

STILL AT HALIFAX

Steamer Frederick VIII, With Germans on Board, Not Yet Through Examination Process—Much Baggage

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—The Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII, with her large number of passengers, particularly Count von Bernstorff and his German party on board, growing steadily more impatient at the enforced stay here, still lingered at a ship in the harbor here today while the Customs officials examined the baggage. It was stated this morning that the examining work was very heavy, as over 2,000 pieces of baggage had to be transferred from the ship to the sheds on the dock, examined and then put back on board.

Local shippers also are irritated by the stay of the Scandinavian-American ship, though they recognize it cannot be avoided. She is completely tying up one of the best slips in the port. Accommodation for ships is much needed just now on account of the heavy traffic.

Large quantities of supplies were put on the ship today. The German party will make its meals for possibly the remainder of the trip on Canadian food.

The neutrals on the vessel were allowed out on deck for some time yesterday and today, but the utmost the Germans on the ship can see from their stateroom porches is an unobstructed view of a dock wall.

Children Like It

It is not an easy matter to get a medicine that children like, or to find one that is so effective. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is explained by the fact that it is so pleasant to the taste that children like it. For this reason it is a favorite with the mothers of young children. Try it for health.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Wm. V. Chamberlain

FEWER IMPORTS FROM AMERICA

Several Lines of Goods Drastically Affected by Britain's Restriction List—Firms May Remove From England.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Importers of American goods feel themselves particularly hard hit by the latest restrictions upon imports, but the extent of their loss can be only approximated until they learn how liberally licences will be granted for importations of forbidden wares.

The goods most drastically affected and which have been imported in amounts running into millions annually from the United States, include agricultural machinery, typewriters, and other office equipment, books and shoes, cotton hosiery, apples, wood and cut timber. Cotton hosiery was on the previous prohibited list, but recently was removed by the Government.

Many items included in the latest list, so far less importations were concerned, have been allowed to enter only under licence for some time past, but importers here have alleged that favoritism has been shown in the issuance of such licences. They now expect a more even system of administration.

Boot and shoe importers are particularly alarmed over the latest decree, although they have long been expecting such action.

American importers, according to one of their chief representatives, have little reason to hope for favorable treatment in the issuance of licences, for in the past, while such permits have been liberally granted to Great Britain's Allies, the Government has shown little disposition to grant preferential treatment to American goods on the prohibited list. One notable exception, however, is noted in the fact that tobacco imports, despite the absolute prohibition on imports of leaf tobacco, have increased in the last year a greater amount than in normal years.

Americans interested in coffee importations feel that the latest restrictions mean a transfer of business by which the product will be sent direct to the United States instead of reaching there through the great London coffee market. The restrictions also may result in the removal of American machinery concerns which maintain great London houses, supplying the Continent and British colonies with mining and agricultural machinery. A number of those concerns are planning the erection of branch plants in Russia.

American periodicals which were becoming prominent on English newsstands will be missed, as they will only be allowed in single copies by mail.

SHIPS ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES

Battle of Armed Merchantmen With Pirate Flotilla Off Spanish Coast—Two of Former Are Sunk.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 24.—Reports of a naval encounter off Tarragona, Spain, last Sunday between armed merchant vessels and German submarines have been fully confirmed, according to a despatch to The Press at Barcelona, sent on here today.

The engagement began at 8 o'clock in the morning less than eight miles from the coast, between six or seven German submarines and nine armed merchantmen, most of which were flying flags of the Entente nations. The fight was so near Tarragona that the residents there observed the battle from the rooftops by means of binoculars.

When the submarines first began firing the merchant vessels attempted to approach the land, but were cut off from refuge by an encircling movement by the German craft. With escape made impossible, the commanders of the merchantmen began firing with the light guns mounted on their ships. It is estimated that at least 600 shots were fired by both sides.

The Swedish steamship Skogland was the first vessel sunk by the submarines, which then sank the Gutierrez. The submarines then centred their attack upon the British steamship Janota.

The latter vessel probably would have been worsted in the unequal battle but for the appearance of five or six British destroyers, which came rushing toward the scene at full speed. The submarines fired about twenty shots at the destroyers before they submerged and hid in the midst of a fusillade from the latter's rapid fire guns.

One submarine is said to have been sunk.

The seven merchant ships not sunk were more or less damaged. They proceeded to Marseilles and Gibraltar under the protection of the British destroyers.

Tarragona is on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, about 55 miles southwest of Barcelona, thus being northwest of the Balearic Islands.

GREEK ARMY MOVED

General Staff Announces That Troops, Guns and Munitions Are in Peloponnese

ATHENS, Feb. 24.—The following official statement was given out here today in regard to the transfer of the Greek army to the Peloponnese in compliance with the demands of the Entente Powers:

"The Greek general staff announces that there had been transferred from continental Greece to the Peloponnese a total of 15,150 men, 4,200 horses and mules, 315 guns, 154 machine guns, 140,000 rifles, 105,000 cases of infantry ammunition, 125,000 artillery projectiles and 132,000,000 cartridges. At present there are being loaded at Piræus for transport to the Peloponnese 197 old Turkish guns, booty of the Balkan Wars. There still remain in Epirus a number of obsolete guns of the Turkish force.

"The above figures have been communicated to the Allies."

SAVAGERY FOR HOLLAND

Wholesale Sinking of Ships by German Pirates May Cause Break in Relations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The tremendous destruction of Dutch shipping by the Germans during the last two days is regarded here as the most acute phase of the international situation.

It is regarded even as bringing nearer the probability of a break in diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Germany. So far Holland has only made protests against destruction of her ships by German submarines, but the extensive operations reported yesterday and today are expected to arouse a wave of popular indignation in the Netherlands which that Government may find difficult to withstand even should it desire to do so.

The situation for Holland in relation to Germany as it is observed from Washington is growing more and more difficult. Officials and diplomats here will be surprised if the government does not take some action.

IMPORTANT RULING

Creditors of Bankrupt in England Cannot Seize Estate Which He Acquires in Canada

WINNIPEG, Feb. 24.—English creditors of a bankrupt who gives up his home in the Motherland and establishes a profitable business in some other part of the Empire cannot seize his estate to satisfy their claims, according to a judgment handed down by Chief Justice Mathers yesterday. This is the first time the question has been ruled upon in the British Empire.

Chief Justice Mathers made his ruling in a suit against the estate of W. S. Eades, formerly of Bristol, who came to Winnipeg after failing in business in England, and built up a profitable business in Garson. He lived in Canada twenty years before his death, but the English creditors, through the receiver in bankruptcy, endeavored to gain possession of his entire estate to satisfy their long standing claims. His unpaid liabilities in England totalled \$40,000.

By Mr. Eades' will, his \$15,000 estate, with the exception of two legacies of \$5,000 each, was left to his English creditors. They sued for the entire estate. Nothing was said in the

will about his Canadian creditors.

By the judgment of the Chief Justice the Canadian creditors are paid their claims of \$5,500, one legacy of \$2,000 to Jane James is paid, and the balance goes to the creditors across the water. The second legacy of \$2,000 was willed to Mrs. Eades, who died before her husband's death. If the English creditors had not been mentioned in the will, they could have recovered nothing, the Chief Justice asserted.

Nowa Scotia Affected

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—Nova Scotia is seriously affected by the embargo on apples and lobsters adopted by the British Government. There are 55,000 barrels of apples in storage in Nova Scotia. The value of these is close to a quarter of a million dollars. Space had been booked on trans-Atlantic steamers from this port for 40,000 barrels. One steamer was already in port and another is due to arrive to take on cargo.

Are Banned on Britain

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—The Star's correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs that there are 70,000 Canadian women in England who are not wanted there by the British authorities, but that there is little prospect of them being able to return to this country in the immediate future.

Barberry Coats

"THE FASHION CENTRE"
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Gossard Corsets

Interesting News From Campbells'

Women's and Misses' New Spring "Finery"

OUR Ready-to-Wear Sections are pulsating with the new Spring clothes fever. And it isn't surprising, when you see what Dame Fashion is sending from New York. Besides, these lucid February days will surely spread this pleasant malady all over the city; but we can promise you lots of safe "cures" if you will "step up" to the Mantle Section. There is nothing to remedy Spring clothes fever but the Spring clothes to suit you, and these are waiting for you in our Ready-to-Wear Section.

New Serge Dresses for Women

Of Good Designs, Good Materials and at Moderate Prices

Featuring New York's Latest Fad
"The Coat Dress"

Amongst the many smart models of these popular Serge Frocks we direct your attention to the new "Coat Dress," as illustrated in cut on the right. They are developed from fine French serges and the new "Poiret Twill," one of the many new Spring fabrics. A dress that despite its simplicity is lifted far out of the ordinary by its extremely smart lines. Other models of the "Billie Burke" will be noticed gracing the wardrobes of the Dress Section.

Prices Range \$16.50 to \$39.50

You'll Like the New Suits

They're Not Too Fussy! Just Right!

View the New Arrivals Monday



"American Lady" Corsets Please the Discriminating

American Lady Corsets correct irregularities of the form, supplementing graceful lines and perfect ease, which please the discriminating dressers.

American Lady Corsets are modeled for all types of figures, slender, medium and stout, including a model for "your" particular figure.

American Lady Corsets are warranted to wear and not to rust. Why not buy service and satisfaction, added to smart style, especially when prices are popular?

Let us show you the new models. Try "your" American Lady model and note the good lines you secure.

"American Lady" Corsets. Prices Range \$1.50 to \$4.50

Just Received—a Large Shipment of "Peri-Lusta" Crochet Cotton in White and Colors in these numbers: 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100



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ANNOUNCEMENT
Notice of retirement, political, financial, and other matters, including a notice of the death of a member of the family.

Sunday, February 25, 1917

GOVERNMENTAL LEGISLATIONS

The Pension Board is to be congratulated upon the very sensible and practical regulations published in yesterday's Colonist. The Hospitals Commission has its work well in hand and has been able to meet all demands upon it. The National Service Commission is enrolling, so to speak, the working power of the people. So far, so good. The outcome of this is that a soldier who has been incapacitated for further service will be taken care of until he is fit for civil life, will receive a pension proportioned to his incapacitation, will be afforded an opportunity to learn some calling at which he may reasonably hope to make a living and be able to register his name, address and qualifications with a government body that will endeavor to find employment for him. This appears to cover the whole scope of activity with which the Government of the Dominion can usefully undertake to deal. We are expressing no opinion one way or the other about the amount of the pensions, for that does not affect the question about which we are going to speak. The amounts, if unsatisfactory or unwisely graded, can easily be adjusted in such ways as experience shows to be necessary.

Let us now take a concrete example. John Smith is a man who has served in the army, become incapacitated for further service, has been given the necessary hospital treatment, has been afforded an opportunity to get some vocational training, has received his pension and returned to civil life. Has he a right to expect anything more? And, if so, who can reasonably be expected to furnish him with employment? We think he has a right to expect that the private wealth of the country and the enterprises of those who have lived at home in peace and security while he has been fighting death in the battle line ought to discover some way by which he can be given employment. He has a right to expect that this employment will not be in the nature of relief work, but shall be in connection with some productive industry and under conditions that will make it impossible to suggest that he is dependent upon the benevolence of anyone. Have the owners of private wealth, have the statesmen generally, a right to ask that the Government alone will inaugurate industries that will furnish such employment as the discharged and pensioned soldier has a right to expect? We do not think so, and for the reason that governments cannot be expected, and ought not, if they could, to engage in commercial or industrial business. We do not say that the Government has reached its limitations when it has done what it is now undertaking to do, for as time passes and experience may teach there may be other lines along which it can advantageously act; but stating the matter in general terms, it is for private wealth and private enterprise to supplement what the Government has undertaken to do by discovering lines of industry in which men of the class above mentioned can be profitably employed.

Let it be supposed that John Smith above referred to and several hundreds of others like him are looking for some occupation in this community whereby they can supplement their pensions. This may happen almost at any time. What can the community do in such a case? Places may be found for some of them in connection with some laboring business, already established here, but there is no use in pretending that many vacancies exist or many positions can be created for them. New opportunities for employment must be called into existence. Having said this, we feel we ought to go further and suggest something practical. Before doing so, we may say that if a few men can be employed in a number of enterprises, the result is likely to be of at least as great value to the community as if the same number of men can be employed in one. Here are a few lines along which something can be done:

Fruit canning. Every year large quantities of fruit go to waste on Vancouver Island. In the State of Washington this annual loss has been greatly reduced and will probably be brought to a minimum by the introduction of what is known as home canning. The capital required for a plant is not large. We suggest either a joint stock company or a co-operative organization of returned soldiers, which could establish canning plants at various points under one management so as to insure uniformity of product and facilitate and render less expensive the sale.

Corn canning. To most people this will seem an absurd proposition, but that is because they do not know. There is no grain that so adjusts itself

to the climatic conditions under which it is grown as does maize or Indian corn. The history of this grain shows that it has adapted itself in almost a marvelous way to the requirements of mankind. Originally a subtropical plant, it has been brought across many degrees of latitude and has reached its greatest productiveness in regions where at one time it could not come to maturity. The same thing is the case with wheat. There is one variety of corn that will come to perfection here and yield luxuriantly. It is known as the Golden Bantam. In flavor it surpasses every other variety.

Fishing. We do not now refer to fish canning, but the fresh fish trade and the smoking or salting of it for export as well as for domestic use.

Furniture making, especially of the cheaper varieties shipped in a knocked-down state. The monthly reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce frequently speak of the foreign demand for such goods, and the local demand must be a continuous and growing one.

Sheep-raising. There are areas on Vancouver and the adjacent islands where this industry could be prosecuted on a fairly large scale. There is not the slightest danger of overstocking the market for wool or mutton.

We shall not enlarge this list, but doubtless readers can name other industries that might be undertaken. To establish any of the above would call for some capital, but in no case would the amount be very large, and we believe it would be forthcoming if a well-considered plan were offered to the public. No good reason can be suggested why the Provincial Government might not extend its credit to such undertakings. We ask readers not to underrate these suggestions as idle imaginings. Twenty-five years ago some people in the State of Washington were confident that cabbage could not be grown there, and about the same time a prominent resident of Victoria assured a stranger that strawberries would not ripen on Vancouver Island. We never know what we can do until we try.

ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate certain alleged irregularities in connection with the Vancouver by-election held last year. We have said very little about that unfortunate matter, and do not intend to say anything now; but the appointment of the Commission ought to set all of us thinking. We are not going to put blame upon any one for the fact that such a step has been thought necessary, and pending the report of the Commission it would be unfair to do so anyway; but it is timely to ask people if there has not been more than enough of such practices as are calculated to bring our whole political machinery into disrepute? We ask in no spirit of rivalry. It is idle to blame the politicians and their over-zealous and unscrupulous workers. Everybody who has gone through the activities of political campaigns knows that when the canvass is up to fever heat things are likely to be done of which no person in his calmer moments would approve; it is also true that the canvasser who exceeds the speed limit would have no temptation to do so if he did not know perfectly well that a very considerable portion of the electorate is quite willing that he should. We are not of those who look for the Millennium now that women are to have the right to vote, but we hope it is not unreasonable to expect that their influence will be employed in promoting a higher type of election campaigns.

THE FUTURE LIFE

Writing to the Corinthians, St. Paul said: "If in this life only we have hope, Christ we are of all men most miserable." Later he said: "If after the manner of men I have fought with the beasts at Ephesus, what profiteth it me if the dead rise not. Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." Apart from its teachings as to right living, the future life is the most prominent feature in the Christian religion. Of all the Apostles, St. Paul laid the most stress upon it, which may be explained in part by the fact that "of the most straitest sect of his religion he lived a Pharisee" before his conversion. The Pharisees were staunch advocates of the doctrine of immortality at a time when a powerful school of Jewish thought ignored it if it did not deny it, and when the materialism of Greek and Roman thought had drawn to itself many adherents among the Jewish people. Whatever else a man may be, he cannot call himself a Christian if he denies that there is a future life. Just a word in passing in regard to this doctrine. There are persons who contend that professors of Christianity ought to be prepared to prove that there is a future life. No such obligation rests upon them; it falls upon those who deny it. In all the range of human experience there can be found no evidence of the annihilation of anything. Why should the annihilation of the human soul be assumed until the contrary has been proved?

Accepting the doctrine of human immortality as beyond all question, is it not true that it ought to influence our present lives? Ought we not to govern our present existence as something that is only preliminary to another existence? It is sheer folly not to do so. We do not suggest that a man ought to think of nothing else. St. Paul, who, as we have said, was the great Apostle of immortality, exhorted the Romans to be "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," which is substantially the same as we are advised to do in two other passages of Scripture, which read: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might," and "Do all things for the glory of God." There is no contradiction

here. There is no admission to keep our religion hidden so that contact with the world will not spoil it. The rule of life ought to be to do that which is next our hands and do it as best we can, for thereby is God glorified, and not by mere empty phrases of adoration.

Christianity is something to be lived, not merely to be believed in. We do not unsettle ourselves for a future life by not making the best of this one, provided we set live as to "fulfill the law of love." Of what is meant by this law we shall speak at another time. For the present suffice it to say that it is the ultimate law of the world to come. If space permitted it would be possible to quote extensively from what men in active business careers have said of the law to come, but we shall only give one quotation. George D. Prentice was a newspaperman in very active life. In the Louisville Journal he wielded a pen that made the nation think of the great problems of the day. Afterwards in The New York Ledger he contributed to the entertainment and instruction of the thousands of readers who perused with avidity what was then the greatest family weekly in the world. He was a thoroughly practical man, a fighter for every cause he believed just. He wrote the following:

It cannot be that the earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a mere bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that all the stars that hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty presented to our view are taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber in the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which now pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.

THE WAR

Recent news indicates that active operations have been resumed. General Haig reports success at Petit Miramont, which is described by Berlin as the "loss of a position" by the Germans. The expression is interesting, for it shows the British success is regarded as of more importance than an ordinary trench raid. Gen. Haig's troops also have met with success in the vicinity of Serre, which lies directly south of Bapaume and only a short distance from that town. These incidents show that our troops still have the whip-hand of the enemy in this field.

Fresh successes are reported from Mesopotamia, but the movements of troops have been greatly hampered by floods in the Tigris. The advance of the British force through Persia as far north as Teheran indicates that for the time being at least all possible trouble from that quarter has been averted.

An interesting report comes from Salonica. It is to the effect that reinforcements from Italy are arriving on the Macedonian front and there are indications that, now that a rear attack from Greece need no longer be apprehended, a vigorous thrust will be made for the purpose of cutting the communication between Constantinople and the Central Empires. The Allied forces under the command of General Sarrail appear to have numbered about 200,000 men, which was not enough to justify an advance, in view of the fact that a sufficient number of men would have to be left at the base not only to supply reinforcements if needed, but also to guard against a rear attack from the Greek troops adhering to the cause of King Constantine. A break in the line of communication above mentioned would probably lead to the withdrawal of both Turkey and Bulgaria from the war.

The "waiting" at Washington does not appear to be conspicuously "watchful."

The manner in which the Lloyd George programme has been received by the British people is about as if they said: "All right, old man; and if there's anything else you want, just ask for it."

Vancouver admits to two feet of snow. How much does this make for the winter? We ask in no spirit of rivalry, but just because it is desirable to find out how near right the kitchman was who said the snowfall for the winter would be "two squaws deep."

The man would have been deemed a dreamer who in February, 1914, would have suggested that the time was not far distant when the United Kingdom would contemplate without impatience the proposal of the Government that provision should be made for a land force of 5,000,000 men and a naval force of 450,000.

It is exceedingly difficult to see how Holland can keep out of the war. Her merchantmen are being sunk at sight by the German pirates, and if reports are to be relied on, the Dutch people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that it would be better to defy Germany to do her worst and have done with it rather than permit themselves to be absolutely ruined while observing a strict neutrality.

When a correspondent writes a letter beginning with a statement that it is not for publication, and then proceeds to tell something of very great interest and which hundreds of persons would be glad to read, winding up with a postscriptal admonition "Please do not publish this," what are we going to do about it? Will a correspondent who has done this in respect to vacant lot utilization be good enough to permit us to publish his letter?

The war correspondents are putting on their gussing caps. They profess to see signs of a great German offensive, but are not quite sure if it is to be in the direction of Calais, towards Paris, in the direction of Belfort so as to outflank the line of the Allies in the West, against Petrograd, against Odessa, in Macedonia or in Northern Italy. They save us undue anxiety by assuring us that the offensive cannot be in all these places at once. The signs upon which they base their theories must be decidedly Delphic in their nature.

A correspondent of a contemporary asks if for the date of the article in The Colonist advocating the purchase of the gas works by the city. Very naturally, our contemporary did not take the trouble to look up the article, and moreover, we have not the slightest intention of doing so. He further says that he has always understood that The Colonist is opposed to state ownership. May we ask him to cite a single sentence from this paper that justifies such an opinion?

IN LIGHTER-VEIN

Sportman (wishing for fresh fish to conquer): "I should like to try my hand at big game." Fair Ignoramus: "Yes, I suppose you did it very hard to hit these little birds."

The door opened suddenly and a lady rushed in. "Oh, doctor," she cried, "the baby has swallowed some ink, and now he's looking blue. What shall I do?" "Give him the dose in a chair beside the doctor," this is certainly an absorbing case.

Mrs. Moggs: "And is this chair really an antique piece of furniture?" Mrs. Moggs: "Antique, madam? There is no doubt about that. Why, it was so worn-out when I bought it that I had to have a new back and a new seat, and three new legs made for it."

There had been a great deal of illness about the district, and the overworked physician had scarcely slept for a week. He was absolutely tired out when he called upon an Irish patient suffering from his "giving him the dose in a chair beside the doctor." This is certainly an absorbing case.

The doctor was so fatigued that when the patient had counted up to ten he went to sleep, with his ear on the sick man's chest. Awakening, he heard Pat still counting: "Give him the dose in a chair beside the doctor." This is certainly an absorbing case.

A country clergyman, on his round of visits, interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories. "My lad," he said, "you have, of course, heard of the parables?" "Yes, sir," replied the boy, who had been instructed in his sacred history. "Good," said the clergyman. "Now, which of them do you like the best of all?"

The boy quivered, but at last, heeding his mother's frowns, he replied: "Like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."

Never Again
The pretty girl of the party was bantering the genial bachelor on his reasons for remaining single.

"No-o, I never was exceedingly disappointed in love," he meditated. "I was more what you might call discouraged. You see, when I was very young I became very much enamored of a young lady of my acquaintance; I was mortally afraid to tell her my feelings, but at last I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married.'"

"And she said, 'Good, Lord! Who'd have us!'"

The teacher was trying to make his pupils understand that all good comes from one source.

As an illustration he told them of building a house and putting water-pipes with taps in all the rooms, these pipes not being connected with the main in the street.

"Suppose I turn on a tap and no water comes, what is the matter?"

He naturally supposed some of the boys would answer that the water was not turned on at the main; but they didn't. On the contrary, one boy at the foot of the class called out:

"You didn't pay your water rate!"

Young Heffron was overjoyed when Ruby Jackson promised to be his wife, and he presented himself before the rich old father to obtain his consent.

"What do you want a wife for when you can scarcely support yourself?" queried the old gentleman crustily.

"Why, sir," replied Heffron, with great dignity, "you are the kind of man to let your daughter and her husband starve, I don't want to enter the family."

Mother—How did you get that black eye, Tommy?

Tommy (disgruntled)—By waitin' to count ten when I was angry, like you told me to; that's how I got it.

"I wonder who first called women the 'gentler sex?'"

"Someone who never saw them at a bargain sale, I'll warrant."

PRESS COMMENT

Remember the Navy.

The people of Britain who live at home at ease are able to form only a most inadequate conception of the magnitude, the multiplicity and the far-reaching character of the work the fleet has to perform under modern conditions of naval warfare. They require to be constantly instructed in and reminded of what is being done and suffered on the high seas before they can sleep soundly in their beds—before they can have assurance that those who are fighting our battles on land are being supplied with the first requisites of safety, to say nothing of success.—The Scotsman.

"Our Ship Has Been Called."

The trouble is that Germany not only knows our military hand, but knows that there is little in it. What our position would now be if we had prepared in a speculation only of value as it suggests what we should do at once. We are caught in a crisis. Our bluff has been called, and we have little to make it good with. We have at present available for the fighting line about 50,000 regulars and 100,000 partially trained militia troops. We can get more in time. We have men in plenty and materials in plenty, but our finished product in both is painfully small.—Chicago Tribune.

Wine is Not Alcohol in France.

Monsieur J. Lemaître writes to The Times to correct a very common misconception. We are constantly told that alcohol has been prohibited in France, which is only true if we quite understand that by alcohol Frenchmen do not conventionally include wine. There is no prohibition of wine in France—nor will there be, adds Mr. Lemaître. "The fine health of the French troops in Gallipoli and in France is considered to have been largely due to their consumption of red wine—our light Burgundies and Bordeaux." It is certainly desirable that we should all understand that alcohol in France does not cover wine.—Westminster Gazette.

Englishmen and Americans.

The attitude of the average Englishman towards Americans was unwittingly expressed by a country constable who, in the early days of the war, was going about putting up notices informing aliens that they must register with the police. On his round he met an American, and in the course of the ensuing conversation quite casually mentioned the purpose of his journey. The American became interested at once, and read one of the notices. "Why," he said, "that means I must go and register." The constable looked at him in astonishment. "That's for aliens," he said. "Yes," said the American, "but I am an alien." The constable looked very thoughtful for a moment, and then said slowly and with an intonation of doubt, "Well, I suppose an American is an alien, but I never thought of it that way before."—London Chronicle.

Germany's Conspiracy in the U. S.

The wrecking of the engines of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, before the break in the Atlantic cable, has been the subject of proceedings whenever the German ships are laid up, points to the existence of an extensive conspiracy against the hospitality of the United States on the part of some who have been held on these ships. This conspiracy might easily have linked itself up with similar proceedings all over the country outside of the ships. Unfortunately there are thousands of men, not necessarily German—very often perhaps they are men—belonging to other nationalities, or are naturalized citizens of other origin than German—who possess the key to many strategic points and much strategically useful material throughout the United States.

and whose loyalty to the United States cannot be depended upon; and the best opportunity which they thus possess may be used to our disadvantage in the case of trouble with Germany. We are now engaged in preparations involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, which have been necessitated by the situation of our foreign relations; but at any moment some heavy item of these preparations may be entirely neutralized, set at naught, by the destructive operations of a foreign conspiracy which has so many agents in our country.—Boston Transcript.

The Witness Against Germany.

The witness against Germany is Germany itself. Of what use is it for a Power to talk of permanent peace which has by its own acts—by the cynical contempt of treaties and the open practice of terrorism as a policy both on land and sea—undermined the only foundations on which permanent peace can be built? There is no peace lover, however zealous and however credulous who can believe that a peace worthy of the name is possible which does not rest firmly and formally on the out-raged rights of law and humanity. But Germany shows no signs that she even realizes that they have been violated; even in her latest overtures it is to force and the right of the sword that she seeks to put it to the touch. To accept that appeal would be the death knell of civilization—or all that makes it worth having—in Europe. We should slide back into barbarism not the less savage because it might be hidden beneath an outwardly triumphant, material progress.—London Daily News.

The Question for 1917

The war is now in its supreme crisis. It is certain that 1917 will settle the fate of Europe, the fate of liberty, the fate of civilization, the fate of humanity, and incidentally the fate of the British Empire.

He either fears his fate too much, Or his desert is small, With fears to put it to the touch And win or lose it all.

Do we fear our fate too much? Do we fear to put it to the touch so far as our wealth is concerned? That is the question which each citizen must ask himself and herself. Our soldiers and our sailors do not fear to give their lives. Shall we fear to give our money? There can only be one answer to that question. And let each of us lay hold of the fact that it is many a mickle that makes a muckle.—London Evening Star.

England's Better Way.

They do things rather better over in England than they do here. For example, the Ministers in the Lloyd George Cabinet are "pooling" their salaries, following the precedent set by the Asquith Government. Ministers will draw from the pool about \$3,000 each per year, as compared with over \$4,000 as the individual share of a Cabinet official under Asquith. The smaller amount is due to the increased number of Ministers owing to the creating of several new departments. Whereas the American way would be to give full salaries to the heads of the new departments and keep the rest on at the same figure. All of which leads us back to the old discussion of an executive budget, to be rigidly adhered to.—Hartford Times.

The Overwhelming Factor.

Germany has relied upon her army and it has failed. We relied upon our Navy and it has not failed. In the ultimate analysis this has been a war between the land power of Germany and the sea power of Britain. As the difficulty of reaching a military decision has been realized, the struggle has turned increasingly upon the question of supplies, not only supplies for the

armies, but supplies necessary for the existence of nations. And in that struggle the silent power of the British Navy has been the overwhelming factor.—London Daily News.

The Sooner the Better

It is just as well that the Kaiser now seeks to hurry the war to an end. So much the sooner will come his abyssal ruin. And then so much the sooner will our Johannes come "marching home again."—Hamilton Spectator.

The Perjured Sovereign

The pen with which the perjured sovereign protests before heaven his conscientiousness and his humanity has signed the death warrant of innocent millions; the voice that is to execute the war-demons is the voice that unchains them; the ruler, who is "to deliver the world from sufferings," has been the organizer and abettor of massacre from Belgium to Armenia. The words of the ancient prophet come back to us: "When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood."—London Chronicle.

Frustrals.

Your words, your ways, your will, are yours, your cast of heart— But not by force, or grace, need ours be so we part! God (Whom you oft invoke) not yours made you blue sea, But—word so strangely you misquote— "He made it free— His gift, which age-long law has kept inviolate, Ruthless, mad, insolent, would you appropriate For desperate triumph's sake, fished for your need will— Trick us with blackmail bribe, cow us with threat to kill—

Crafty, imperious—spy and blow—you thrived ashore: Watched we with rigid minds remote, though hearts full sore. Now the free wave you'd net and snare with lawless strife, And wanton mesh and slay our pride, our right, our life. There end complacent patience, love and aid of peace— There to intriguing, dominating, bluntly say we, Cease!

One tiny open mesh? One painted, lanterned ship? By pirate grace each week through your dark jaws may slip? All others doomed—like each bulk unattended that strewn With children's bones and women's hair the cold dark ooze?

Sirs, you forget God gave that ocean; and that we, Like ice, are not your serfs and vassals, but are free— You may have dreamed a day would bow us to your will— On law, and right, we're masters of our conscience still! Dark weary months ago in vivid words we cast Our word of law—we hold and by it are held fast!

And, sirs, there's some salt water in our blood yet rife That also bids respect for freedom, and for life Law-guarded, gun-free seas. Not truculence we threat Or panegyric love of quarrel bids us say so; yet, At murder words of your wild will, whatever the odds Must we renounce you now, by man's law and by God's!

Clear conscience looks aloft to clean flag on the breeze, And a roused nation's soul stands war-dar by the seas! —Boston News Bureau.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist, February 25, 1867.)

Two Early—Miners are already preparing to leave Victoria for the mines. They are moving to the coast in the season for their own comfort. The United States revenue cutter Lincoln arrived yesterday from Portland, Ore., with Major-General Steele, Capt. Howard and Major Glenn on board. They will depart for the coast on the 27th.

Mechanics Institute—The election of officers will take place at 8 o'clock, when readings and recitations will be given by Messrs. Gibson, Stewart and Johnson, also a paper on the early history of Vancouver Island by Mr. C. B. Young.

A New Firm in Steam Communication—We are glad to notice that a large vessel has been chartered from Vancouver to San Francisco, which will make regular shipments to San Francisco and may be the means of furnishing Victoria with regular cheap and direct mail steam communication for little or no subsidy. Should the completion of the project prove a success, others will be sent out at once.

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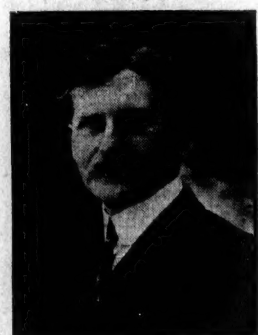
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Major L. W. S. Cockburn states that
there is an urgent need for more re-
cruits for the 5th Royal Canadian Gar-
rison Artillery. The departure of the
draft last week for overseas created a
considerable gap in the strength of the
unit, and as it is steadily called upon
to furnish drafts for service in France
or some other territory the demand for
men is continuous.

Applicants should communicate as
soon as possible with the staff at Signal
Hill. One of the attractions of service
with the R.C.G.A. is the fact that the
scale of pay is considerably higher
than for other branches and \$70 is
about the minimum monthly wage.

Gen. Currie Writes of Victoria Officers

A letter which will be read with a
great deal of interest by Victorians,
especially those who have relatives in
the Canadian Expeditionary Force, has
been received by Lieut.-Col. W. Ridg-
way Wilson from Major-Gen. A. W.
Currie, C.B. Many local officers and
men are mentioned and their achieve-
ments while at the scene of action are
highly praised in the letter, extracts
from which are appended as follows:

"January 23, 1917.
"Thanks very much for your letter
of last November. It was very good
of you to write, and I hope you will
again as soon as you can spare the
time. I have not yet run across your
son, although they are not far from us
now. I called one day on Kimball, his
O.C., when they were under me for a
day, but your son was not around. I
hear Kimball very well spoken of and
he spoke very well of your son. I will
try and get the boy over to see me; I
would like very much to see him and
then I can write to you again and tell
you just how I think he is getting
along."

"I will tell you just what I know of
old Victorians. Garnet Hughes as you
know is in command of the 1st Brigade
and has done very well. His health is
not as good as I would wish just now.
During November and December he
suffered greatly from neuralgic pains
in the head, sent him away for a
time, and although he returned much
improved in health, he is not right yet.
I think he needs a change; the strain,
you know, is not light, and sooner or
later everyone feels it. There is some
talk of his going to England. In what
capacity I don't know, but it may be
to take command of a 5th Division to
be formed or it may be some position
on the staff. I have just come in from
having a long walk with him. We
went all over the trenches of his brigade
this morning."

Col. B. P. Clarke's Good Work
"R. P. Clarke is now commanding the
2nd Battalion. The 2nd was not in
satisfactory shape. Swift, its C.O.,
was transferred to England, while his
successor lost with a very severe acci-
dent. The next man was not quite
good enough to command, so I had to
get someone. Bob's second in command
was senior Major in the Division and
is fit to take a battalion. He is a
Montreal man and has been with the
11th from the beginning. So I decided
it was best to let him carry on with
the 11th, and transferred Bob to the
2nd. He is well and will in time, I
think, receive further promotion."

"Bobby Roberts is with me. He is a
very busy and useful officer. He is
Camp Commandant of Divisional Head-
quarters, and I also use him greatly
on court-martial work, an intricate
job, but one concerning which he has
made especial study. Bobby is very
well indeed."

"Charlie Tennent is well and is one
of my A.D.C.'s. I have four, a rather
unusually number, but I find uses for
them all."

"W. H. Langley is paymaster of the
Divisional Signaller and is doing his
work very well. Billy never looked
better."

"Bobby Powell turned up about a
week ago and has joined the 16th Bat-
talion. I know nothing about his soli-
darity qualities as yet."

The Disappearing Brothers
"Young R. E. A. Disappecker I saw
this morning. He is a Lieutenant in

our artillery and is apparently doing
all right. His brother Louis has joined
the R.E.A. and has won a Military
Cross. The other boy is a gunner in
one of the batteries. I haven't seen
Birch, nor Shaw since they came over.
I asked their general about them the
other day and he spoke in high terms
of each. Shaw, I know did splendid
work and showed great pluck when he
was with his division. I have heard
from time to time of Carr, Bob Lor-
mer and Hatcher. I haven't seen
them, but I have heard splendid re-
ports of Hatcher; that of course is
just what I should expect. For
Hatcher always was a good soldier. I
used to see Sam Lorimer now and then
when the 1st Pioneer Battalion was
with me. He always looked the same old
Sam. I saw him the other day when they
left the Division and he was looking
well. Others I saw that day when you
would know were Big Jim Macdonnell
who now commands them, and who has
done really splendidly. He was awarded
a D.S.O. in the New Year's list.
Young Duff-Stuart, now a captain, is
his adjutant. I like young Stuart very
much. He has done real well. While
I think of it I might mention that in
the trenches this morning I met young
Pauline, who was a bugler in the old
5th Regiment. I hadn't seen him for
years, but recognised him at once. He
is a good telephonist, I think, in the
2nd Divisional Artillery. The boy has
grown a great deal and looked the pic-
ture of health. He is in the battery
where Barclay Monteith is a Lieuten-
ant. The latter is very highly thought
of and I am sorry that when he came
back as an officer he did not come back
to the old Division again."

Bovill's Battery
"Speaking of gunners reminds me
that I inspected young Bovill's battery
the other day. I think he is a captain
now. In that battery I also saw young
Norris who was looking well, and who
will probably be granted a commission
soon. The Carter boys are also with
us still and are well. Young Richard-
son, the doctor's son is an officer with
us. I inspected his section of artillery
the other day. He had it in good
shape and they say I am a hard man
to satisfy on an inspection. I believe
the doctor is here somewhere. Some-
one told me they saw him a short time
ago. Barty and Foster came over to
see me about two months ago. Both
are splendid officers, particularly Fos-
ter, who has done exceptionally well."

"The other day when giving a lec-
ture to the 15th Battalion, I noticed a
face in the front row which seemed
strangely familiar, but which I could
not altogether place. After I had
finished my talk I went over and found
out it was Heiden, of the Northern
Crown Bank. He was looking well and
says he likes the life."

Brigadier-Gen. Bill Lindsay, who is
now Chief Engineer of the Corps, is
well liked and considered very efficient
by the corps commander. His health
was bothering him in the late Fall,
but he is well again now."

Other Victoria Officers
"Last Saturday I was lecturing to
senior officers at Corps Headquarters
and there saw Winsby. I had last seen
him on the Somme, when he and F. A.
Robertson called at my headquarters
one afternoon. Winsby is looking very
well. I hear Robertson very well
spoken of indeed. I am so sorry he has
lost an eye. I believe Roger Monteith
is getting around again. Lorne Ross'
battalion was attached to me for a few
days last December. I saw Ross,
Christie, Nicholson, Morrison, Charlie
Armstrong and Sutton. Ross has been
awarded a D.S.O. and is very highly
regarded. Christie is very deaf, which
is a handicap; otherwise he is very
well. Charlie Armstrong was sent to
England late in December, owing to
his heart bothering him very much.
He writes me he is well again. I have
a few other Victoria boys around me.
My groom is Frank Mellor, while my
two orderlies are Jimmy Brown, son of
Capt. Tom Brown, and young Minnie
who used to work in The Colonist. All
these are well. I think that is about
all I can think of just now. I suppose
you know old Major Innes Pym, who
came over with Cullin. Well, he got
over here as a Lieutenant in the 7th.
I believe he got his commission before
Gibson, his C.O., was born and Gibson
is over forty. However, Pym stuck it
out in the trenches like a good 'un. I
got him an easier job now as Town
Major. Oh, yes! Major C. C. Bennett
is with me now as Claims Officer, while
his son Pat, commands one of my bat-
teries. I am trying to get something
better for Bennett, who has not been
well treated. However, he gave up a
step in rank, came over as a rein-
forcement to the 4th Battalion, and
went through the Somme with them,
led a bayonet charge on a trench and
has generally conducted himself most
gallantly despite his 57 years."

Was Visitor to Verdun
"Now you must be tired hearing
about people."

"I told you about lecturing to senior
officers the other day. I was telling
them about my visit to the battlefields
of Verdun. The British Army selected
twenty officers to visit these battle-



F.T.K. W. D. TAIT
Who left here last August with the
Mechanical Transport and is now serving
in France. Before joining he was em-
ployed in Stanley's Meat Market, Victoria
West, and he is well known in that district.

STORMY CONDITIONS CENTRED IN OREGON

Heavy Snow There and Rain
and Gales Visit California
as Result—More Snow in
Prospect Here.

The chief feature of yesterday's wea-
ther map for this Coast was the very
stormy conditions over the southern
portion of the Pacific Slope. The bar-
ometer fell slightly at this point yes-
terday, but the lessening of pressure
was very pronounced over the State of
Oregon, where it became as low as
29.49 inches. As a result of this, much
snow fell in that state during the day.
Roseburg, in the southern portion of
the state, had measured 12 inches up
to 5 p.m., and it was then snowing
during the day, but the precipitation
had ceased before the night reports
were sent out. North of that point the
weather was fine and clear, with cold
temperatures and a northerly wind.

California, however, felt the influence
of the disturbance in a characteristic
way with heavy rainfall. At the Gov-
ernment station, in the Sacramento
Valley, 2.2 inches of rain was recorded
during the twelve hours of yesterday
previous to 5 p.m. It also rained heav-
ily at San Francisco and a heavy south-
erly gale raised the California coast.

Northerly winds prevailed here yes-
terday, due to this same low barometer
centre, and low temperatures were still
maintained. The greatest warmth of
the day was 34 degrees, while the mini-
mum of yesterday morning showed
eight degrees of frost. That it was
very cold during Friday night was



GNR. ROBERT TRAVIS
Of the 15th Brigade, C.F.A., who is now
at Witley Camp expecting to be sent across
to France very shortly.

grees, which is unusually marked. It
was due to the clearness of the night.

It was not so cold in the North yes-
terday, where the temperatures are
slightly on the rise, due to another in-
fluence out over the Pacific to the north-
west of this island. The maximum at
Atlin was 19 degrees above zero, and
at Prince Rupert, 28 above. The indi-
cations were last night that the tem-
peratures might moderate somewhat
here today, with the possibility of more
snow or sleet.

Vessel Passing
The American steamer J. L. Lucken-
bach, chartered by the Canadian Robert
Dollar Steamship Company, passed up
to Vancouver at 9 o'clock yesterday
morning with a full cargo from the
Orient.

President Wilson

and the United States have sat as judge and jury for two
years and a half and have found the Huns guilty of breaking
international law and the laws of humanity. It is only after
patience has been strained to the utmost endurance they have
decided to act.

What Are You Doing?

Are you going to "ACT" or are you going to content
yourself with reading the bulletins and talking about the in-
cidents of the war; and fail to do your part?

Who Are You Siding With?

If you are not doing all you can, with all your heart and
soul, the enemy applauds you.

Think! This You Can Do

You can help by giving wholeheartedly to the Patriotic
Fund, it makes it possible for others who have families to
support to go to the front and fight for you.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

The Victoria Patriotic Aid Society

Winch Building

640 Fort Street

The Big

Elrado

Extra Special Commences

**Friday
Morning
March 2nd
Finishes
Saturday
March 3rd**

**Don't Miss
Page 11
This Paper
Friday Morning**

The American barkentine Amazon,
Capt. Haynes, sailed from Hilo, Hawaii,
on Feb. 18, bound for Vancouver, where
she will load a cargo of lumber at Has-
tings Mill. The vessel should make the
trip in about twenty-five days.

Dr. Ford Verrinder, dentist, has re-
sumed practice. 308 Campbell Building.
Phone 5677.

Father and Four Sons Are Now Serving Their King and Country



LIONEL KENWORTHY

Mr. C. O. Kenworthy, of 1250 Johnson Street, has four sons in active service, while he himself left last month for overseas as a private in the Canadian Army Medical Corps draft. His eldest son, Pte. John Kenworthy, is with the 31st Battalion. Pte. Leslie Kenworthy, his second son, has for some time been in the trenches with the 1st Northumbrian Royal Engineers and recently given his honorable discharge after being invalided home. Lce.-Cpl. Charles Kenworthy left Canada with the 187th and is now awaiting orders to proceed to the front. Lionel, youngest of the four, is serving on H.M.S. Centaur.



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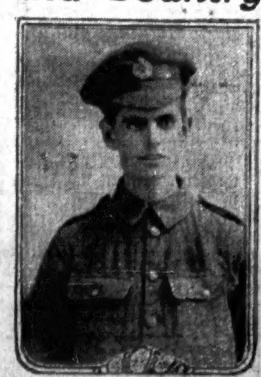
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Three Charming Selections From New Spring Coats—

There are other Coats, too, in our show-rooms, perfectly becoming for street, travel or sports wear.

Sports Coat of fancy check material, with wide collar inlaid with reseda corded silk. Cuffs are trimmed to match. Price, only **\$12.75**

Straight Full Coat in fancy check, with a dash of green. Collar in sailor effect, pleated patch pocket and cuffs are trimmed with green silk and gunmetal buttons. Price..... **\$15.00**

Piscan Tweed Coat in three-quarter length. Has a yoke back and front, with sleeves in novel one-piece effect. Belt at sides. Price..... **\$19.50**



728 YATES ST.
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Correct Hats and
Garments for
Women

"CASH BUYERS ARE CASH SAVERS"

"PAY AS YOU GO"

That's the real money-saving principle. No bills, no bad debts, no worry. It's our principle and that of all who deal here.

B. C. Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs.	\$1.62	Robin Hood Flour, 49-lb. sack	\$2.50
Pacific or Buttercup Milk, Large cans, 3 for	25c	Old Dutch or Lux, 3 for	25c
Golden Star Tea, Per lb.	35c	Ree Sweeping Compound, large cans	29c
3 lbs.	98c	Reception Cream Rolled Oats, sack \$1.00	35c

Special Monday

Robin Hood Oatmeal—10-lb. sacks. Coarse, Standard and Fine. Reg. 60c. Special..... **44c**
Other goods must be purchased if delivered

Rotary Blend Coffee—Fresh ground, per lb.	40c	Finest Government Creamery Butter, 3 lbs.	45c
Empress Seville Orange Marmalade, per tin, 65c and	35c	Flake White for Shortening or Frying, per lb.	22c

Special

Windsor Salt—5-lb. sacks. Regular 14c. Special..... **9c**

Old Brown Windsor Toilet Soap, 8 cakes	25c	Epsom Salts—Per lb.	15c
Mennen's Talcum Powder, per tin	14c	Floith Bath Soap, 3 large cakes	25c

Special

Pure Glycerine Soap—3 for 25c; 4 for **26c** |

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VICTORIA, B.C. DUNCAN, B.C.
Phonics: Grocery, 178 and 179 Delivery, 5522
Fish and Provisions, 5520 Meat, 5521

New Thought—Free Lecture

AT THE DOMINION THEATRE

SUNDAY, 7:30 P.M.

BY DR. T. W. BUTLER

Subject, "The New Thought Actualized"
Come, and be helped to live the Joy life in the sweet here and now

Stationed at
Willows Camp
Victoria, B. C.

Reinforcements
for Overseas
Service

The 50th Regt. (Gordon) Highlanders of Canada

More men are urgently required by this well known Vancouver Island Regiment to reinforce the Canadian Scottish Battalions at the front.

Men must be physically sound and between the ages of 18 and 40.

PAY

Single Men—\$1.10 per day, and all clothing and living expenses found.
Married Men—Wife receives each month cash direct, from Government, as follows:
Portion of husband's pay, say **\$17.00**
Separation allowance **20.00**

If necessary this amount will be supplemented from the Canadian Patriotic Fund with sufficient to comfortably maintain your family.

Those living in country places wishing to join should communicate with the Recruiting Officer,

50th Regt. Highlanders of Canada,
Willows Camp,
Victoria, B.C.

Transportation will be arranged to Victoria for suitable persons. Should applicants from a distance be found medically unfit they will be boarded while in Victoria, and returned to their homes free of charge.

They will also be provided with a medical certificate stating why they have been refused.

Join up NOW—while you can do so with the honor which attaches to the Volunteer

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Fine Imposed—In the police court yesterday morning Joseph North was fined \$5 for creating a disturbance on Broad Street on February 23.

Vancouver's Snowfall—Thirty-two inches of snow had fallen in Vancouver this year up to Friday afternoon. At the same period last year there was a bare four inches more than this year. The last snow fell in 1916 on March 7.

County Court Cases—The case of Bartholomew vs. Anderson is set down for trial tomorrow morning in the County Court before Judge Lampman. The case of the Vancouver Island Mining & Development Co. vs. Bawden will be tried on Wednesday morning.

Is Arrested—Detective Heather yesterday afternoon arrested G. A. Atkinson, an advertising solicitor, alleged to have secured \$10,000 from the Marston, of the Victoria Plumbing Company, by false pretences. The case will come on for hearing in the police court tomorrow morning.

Logging Plant Sold—The logging equipment and machinery of the Western Logging Co., at Camps 1 and 2, Crockett Island, have been sold to the John Shroeder Lumber Company by the liquidator and the sale ratified by Chief Justice Hunter. The price realized, \$23,000, is said to be a good one, the next nearest offer being one of \$15,000.

Wild Game Plentiful—It is reported from the Fraser River delta that wild ducks and geese are more plentiful than they have been all winter. The pheasants and partridges have suffered somewhat severely in the cold, snowy weather, but will be taken care of by the sportsmen and farmers, some of them feeding the birds daily. Now they are very plentiful.

Oak Bay Vandellia a Success—The two performances of "Pink and White" which were given in the Oak Bay Theatre last night in aid of the Red Cross fund, Oak Bay branch, netted \$35.70 for the fund. The entire vaudeville programme was given in a delightful manner. The house was packed to the doors for the first of the two nights and a very good attendance was at the second showing.

New Dean to French—The Rev. Dr. Cecil Samuel Quinlan, who was inducted as Dean of Columbia and rector of Christ Church Cathedral, will preach his first Sunday sermon at the cathedral, first Sunday, at 10:30, 11 and 7 o'clock. A special feature of the 11 o'clock service will be a solo, "Seek Ye the Lord," by the Rev. L. A. Knight. By request he will also sing at the evening service.

Post Office Report—Post Office officials report that during the past month the offices at Patricia and Shortreed have been closed, a rural mail delivery having been inaugurated in these districts on February 17. The only new office at Patricia is the Blue River, which is a small point about 140 miles north of Kamloops, on the Canadian Northern. This office will be served from Kamloops on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. **Prohibited from Circulation**—The current issue of The Canada Gazette contains notice that "The Vampire of the Continent," by Count Ernst zu Reventlow and published in translation in New York, and "America's Relations to the Great War," by Dr. John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, and published in Chicago, are prohibited from circulation in Canada. Possession of a copy of either book is punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment.

Resignation from the Sanial Council—The resignation from the Sanial Council of Councillor D. W. Jones, of Ward 4, a municipal by-election will be held. Nominations have been set for Wednesday, February 28, and polling, if a contest takes place, for March 3. Several names have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy. There is not been a contest for a seat at the Council board from this ward for several years, the selection of the Ratepayers' Association having generally proved acceptable.

Municipal Chapter, I. O. O. F.—The Municipal Chapter, I. O. O. F., is removing from the present headquarters on Fort Street to Suite 25, Arcade Block, Government and Broad Streets, where on Tuesday morning the Field Comforts Committee will be on hand to distribute wool and receive contributions of comforts for Tommy in the trench. This has been made possible by the great kindness of D. Spencer, Limited, which has generously provided three large rooms for this patriotic work. The hours are from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., and all visitors will be welcome.

Sessional Staff—The staff of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly has been selected, returned soldiers having been engaged: Sergeant-at-Arms Bayden will have under his command the following: Sergeant-Major Gaunt, deputy sergeant-at-arms; messengers, Private J. A. Brewster, Private J. Crook, Private T. Tilley, Private C. E. Kildreth, Private E. Robley, Private K. Malin and Private D. G. McKay. The six pages and the stenographers who will be required during the session are now being selected.

For Patriotic Aid—The following are among some of the subscriptions recently received by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society: Staff, Canadian Rubber Co., Ltd., \$20; A. P. Slade & Co., and employees, \$14; A. Curtin, \$10; staff, Esquimaux Dock, \$12.50; Staff, District Engineer's Office Dominion Public Works, \$15; staff, Resident Architect's Office, Dominion Public Works, \$23.90; Agnes Deane Cameron Chapter, I.O.O.F., \$2.60; employees Times Printing & Publishing Co., \$12.50; employees D. Spencer, Ltd., \$2.

Wants More War Orders—Mr. J. A. Cunningham, president of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association, is on route to Ottawa to take up with the Militia Department the question of the awarding of further war contracts to British Columbia manufacturers. One of the chief points will be the awarding of the contract for supplying the naval stores to the value of \$100,000, provisions totalling \$500,000. Since the commencement of the war the manufacturers of this Province, it is stated, have secured orders for army supplies to the value of \$10,000,000 and naval supplies to the value of \$10,000,000.

Number Markets Unaffected—The confining of the importations to Great Britain to the necessities of life, as outlined by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Friday will have no material effect on the lumber market of the Pacific Northwest, according to Mr. Robert B. Allen, secretary of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Douglas fir for construction of railroads and spruce aeroplanes stock have been shipped in minor quantities to England and these will probably continue to be in demand. General commercial shipments of lumber to Great Britain from the Northwest have been comparatively small.

Knotty Legal Points—Whether the wife of a soldier serving overseas is exempted from debts she has contracted since her husband left for the front, is a knotty legal point raised in a civil trial heard in the County court at New Westminster. The question arises out of a suit brought against Rhodes & Thorpe, merchants, of Steelhead, near Mission City, by the W. H. Malkin Co., Ltd., wholesalers, of Vancouver. The plaintiffs claim the sum of \$484 for goods sold and delivered to the defendants, Mr. L. A. Rhodes and Mrs. J. Thorpe. Mrs. Thorpe, however, claims exemption as a result of her husband being overseas. The case was adjourned until the point is decided in another case now before the Appeal Court of British Columbia.

Feel Car Shortage—Car shortage having congested mill storage with unshipped orders, it is now threatening the lumber and shingle industry from a new quarter, that of cancelled business, according to lumbering men of Oregon and Washington attending a meeting of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association at Seattle. The consensus of opinion amongst the 100 leading mill operators present was that Eastern buyers were deluging them with daily messages to ship or cancel the shipments. It was unanimously agreed to petition the railroads, state public service commissions and even the Federal authorities for relief.

French Products in Canada—Mr. E. Chevalier, acting consular agent for France for British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, stated that any firms wishing to replace Austro-German articles, in which they used to deal before the war, by French products, either now or after the war, can enter into correspondence with the Office of the Consulate General, Exterior, No. 3 Rue Peysson, Paris who will place them in touch, without expense, with the French manufacturers or producers. It is advisable to indicate precisely the articles required. Agents supplying good references, wishing to represent French products in Canada, can apply without expense to the same office.

New Telephone Directory—The B. C. Telephone Company will deliver a new Telephone Directory early in March that will contain many changes and an improvement in the arrangement of names. New type will be used in its compilation. The principal improvement will be the placing of the name first, followed by the address and then the telephone number. This is the logical arrangement, when one consults the Directory it is first to locate the name, then the address, and lastly the telephone number. Mistakes in numbers will be avoided due to the new style of type that has been adopted. Not only do the figures stand out clearly, but there is a distinct difference between the 2's and 5's and the 6's and 9's. The 5's are also very clear. Considerable improvement has also been made in the classified section.

Grand Templars' Officers—At an executive meeting of the Grand Templars of Vancouver held at Vancouver, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Grand councillor, Mr. R. H. Cairns, Vancouver; past grand councillor, Mr. J. B. McCallum, Victoria; grand vice-councillor, Mr. E. Swan, Vancouver; grand chaplain, Rev. S. J. Thompson, Victoria; grand secretary, Mr. A. J. Paterson, Vancouver; grand treasurer, Mr. L. Thorne, New Westminster; grand herald, Mr. W. J. Hogg, Vancouver; grand trustees, Rev. J. F. Bower (New Westminster), Mr. J. A. Johnson (New Westminster), Mr. D. G. McDonald (Vancouver); grand medical referee, Dr. Ernest Hall, Vancouver; and Victoria; grand auditor, Mr. J. W. Bower, Vancouver; grand executive, Messrs. A. J. Paterson, R. Buckland (New Westminster), and T. J. Beattie (Vancouver); representative to the Dominion Council, Mr. R. H. Cairns; grand deputy herald, Mr. George Whitcomb, Salmon Arm; grand guard, Mr. B. Beaumont, Vancouver.

Training an Aid to Health—The plan for universal training which should take every able-bodied American in his nineteenth year and fit him to defend his country is one that would cause no inconvenience to the boys in training or to the business and industrial life of the country. It would solve, thoroughly and justly, all problems connected with national defence, and with a decided gain to the youngsters themselves in health and fitness.—Albany Knickerbocker-Press.

Mother—There now, don't whip Johnny! You know the Bible says: "Let not the sun descend upon your wrath."

Father—That's all right! But it didn't say not to let your wrath descend upon the son.

THE WEATHER

Metecorologist Office, Victoria, B.C., at 3 p.m., February 25, 1917.
STORM
The barometer has fallen considerably over this province and unsettled weather is in prospect. Snow is falling in Eastern Washington and in Southern Oregon near the Coast a heavy snow is reported. In California the snow is heavier. Low temperatures continue from the Rockies to Lake Superior.

TEMPERATURE	24	25
Vancouver	24	24
Kamloops	47	16
Barcelonnette	12	8
Pacific Rupert	15	28
ALBANY	14	10
Deerwood, B.C.	32	20
Calgary, Alta.	43	6
Edmonton, Alta.	30	4
Portland, Ore.	32	34
San Francisco, Cal.	52	60
Port Arthur	0	21
Penticton	0	21
Nelson	12	19
Chabonville	11	11
Grand Forks	5	22
Prince George	15	28
SATURDAY	24	25
Highest	24	24
Lowest	16	16
Average	20	20
Minimum on ground	12	12
Minimum in air	10	10
Maximum in air	24	24
Bright sunshine—9 hours.		

If You Want to Keep Down Your Household Expenses,
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Sold at the Lowest Possible Price

KING'S QUALITY FLOUR	\$2.35	RED SEAL JAM	10c
QUAKER BLUE RASPBERRIES	25c	RICE OATMEAL JAM	45c
Two cans for		Four-pound tin	
COX'S CRABAPPLES	10c	WAGGERS' OR MALKIE'S PURE JAM	70c
Per packet		All kinds. Four-pound tin	
STANDARD OR ROBIN HOOD ROLLED OATS	35c	ROBINSON'S HOME-MADE MARMALADE	50c
Seven-pound sack		Large cans, 2 1/2 lbs. each	
NICE SWEET HAVEL ORANGES	10c	QUAKER TOMATOES	15c
Per dozen, 25c and		Large cans, 2 1/2 lbs. each	
NICE OXALAGAN PEACHES	15c	ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE —Very nice	35c
Per can		One-pound tin	
INDISPERENT CRABAPPLE BUTTER	85c	PACIFIC MILK	25c
Very nice. Two pounds for		Three large cans	
		PURE GOLD OR SEABURY'S JELLY POWDERS —Four packets for	25c

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15c

—A small sum, but at this model bakery it buys a loaf of the most delicious raisin bread imaginable. Only the finest grade of California raisins are used, and the other ingredients are as wholesome and pure as money can buy. Take home a loaf today. You'll vote it delicious.

The Yorkshire Bakery
640 YATES STREET
Phone 1929

Returned Soldiers

The work of finding suitable occupation for the returned soldier needs your assistance. When you have employment to offer, kindly communicate with

The Secretary,
The Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee
104 Union Bank Building
Telephone No. 3540

Mr. Dealer: Ask Your Jobber About

Elbrado

or Phone
2787

If You Don't Know Before Friday March 2nd You Lose Money

BEAUTY CULTURE
It is just so good doing anything while disfigured with those ugly hairs. Electrolysis, which has been the only permanent way to remove them. HANNAH, qualified specialist, 205 Campbell St., Phone 3000.

MONDAY'S SELLING-OUT BARGAINS

Men's Moleskin Trousers—\$6.00 values. Monday's price, pair **\$3.50**
Men's All-Wool Tweed Trousers—\$6.00 values. Monday's price **\$4.50**
Men's Tweed Trousers—Values to \$4.00. Monday's price, pair **\$2.75**
Peabody's Cottonade Trousers—Regular \$2.75. Monday's price **\$1.95**
Peabody's Khaki Drill Trousers—Regular design. Value \$3.50. Monday's price **\$2.45**

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Roll of Service
of your Members who have responded to the call of their King & Country.
Every Church, Lodge, Educational Institution, Workshop, Business House, or Public Office throughout the Province is proud to number among its members many who are doing service somewhere in France, or elsewhere.
What more appropriate or lasting tribute to their valor could be conceived than a suitably designed and illuminated ROLL OF SERVICE?
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Foot Warmers—Reg. \$1.50. Now \$1.15. Reg. \$1.25. Now \$1.00. Reg. \$1.00. Now \$0.75. **Self-Wringing Mops**—Hard maple handles, large cloth, special. Each \$0.60. **Perfection Oil Stoves**—Smokeless and odorless, even, convenient, portable, abundant heat. Special, each, \$5.50. \$4.00.

Food Choppers—Cuts clean, always sharp, never rusts. 5 assorted cutters. Special, each, \$0.60. **Clothes Line Sops**—100 feet galvanized wire, pair of pulleys, pair of strong hooks. Complete set \$1.25. **Bread Mixers**—Heavy refined iron, easy to work. Set of recipes and instructions. Each \$2.00.

The Mystic Mitt
Magic Pot Cloth
Each, 15c

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China Silks, lovely shades, from, per yard 25c to \$1.50
Genuine Pongee Silks, best quality and newest shades from, per yard 55c to \$1.50
Prompt Attention to Mail Orders

LEE DYE & CO.
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Just above Douglas

The Annual Meeting of the Victoria Conservative Association
Will Be Held on
Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917
at 8 p.m. in the
Assembly Room of the Association
201-2-3-4-5 Union Bank Bldg.
View St.

for the election of officers for the year, receiving reports, considering amendments to the constitution, and transacting of general business. Delegates will receive their credentials from their Ward Secretaries.

REGINALD HAYWARD,
President.
JAMES E. HUXTABLE,
Secretary.

\$70 Per Ton
Now is the time to get ready for this year's Potato crop. We have
90 ACRES AT SAANICH
40 of which are ready for plowing. A lease can be arranged. Rent \$200 per annum. Apply:
Crown Realty Co.
Old P. O. Building

Corrig College
Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOLS
Burs Taken From 7 Years to 17 Years
SPECIAL CLASS FOR BEGINNERS
NEXT TERM COMMENCES JAN. 5
Few Moderate Fees
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Government analysis of lime-stone 87 per cent.
Special rates given for farm and garden purposes in ton lots. Why not get the best?
ROSEBANK LIME CO.
VICTORIA, B.C.
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WILL VISIT DISTRICT
Peace River Country to Be Personally Inspected by Deputy Minister of Agriculture

In view of the settlement which is taking place in the Peace River section, especially within the limits of the Dominion block, Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, proposes, if possible, to visit the district during the summer months and make an inspection to ascertain the needs of the district in an agricultural way. With railway transportation now available by way of Edmonton, settlers are going into the district in ever-increasing numbers and mixed farming and stock raising is being generally followed. As a result of the settlement the district is exceptionally good, the land being open or, where wooded, being very easily cleared as the growth of timber is light. The Peace River district will undoubtedly, Mr. Scott states, become one of the best producing sections of B. C. and afford exceptional advantages to the stock raiser.

GROWERS SUPPLIED WITH SEED POTATOES

Great Bulk of Producers in Province Have in Hand Stocks of Good Quality—Export Movement About Ended.

That nine-tenths of the growers of potatoes in the Province have seen to it that they will be amply provided with seed potatoes for this year and that while the small city growers or those who raise but enough for personal use will have to pay higher prices, the expense will not, in such cases, mean any great individual outlay, is the opinion of Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who has taken note of the somewhat alarmist statements appearing in the press about the predicted shortage of seed. Some of the larger growers, it is true, took advantage of the high prices and let go all their best product with the result that they now find themselves forced to buy their seed potatoes at something like \$60 per ton. But the great bulk of the growers, who whose efforts depends the crop of the Province used common sense and have no need to worry over their seed.

Mr. Scott stated that the agitation for an embargo upon the export of potatoes from British Columbia, is, in his opinion, entirely unfounded. In the first place the past season has been one of any few in which the British Columbia grower has had opportunity to dispose of his product at anything like a good profit. Usually it has meant to him a loss. In the next place prices today in British Columbia are lower than they are in Canada or in the United States. Further, to judge from statements appearing in the press, one would imagine that the export demand had practically cleaned out available stocks. As a matter of fact exports have not amounted to more than two per cent of the crop. The only reason for the lack of demand on the part of outside buyers, but because the standard of the tuber must be very high before the United States authorities will permit of its entry. Eighty per cent of the crop was affected more or less with diseases peculiar to the potato and, in consequence, those now procuring seed potatoes must be prepared to treat them by the customary methods. The importance of good seed has for years been impressed upon the growers of the Province by the department, and this instruction has borne good fruit.

The export movement is about filled, officials of the department state. Buyers who visit Vancouver Island within the past few weeks were able to secure but a very limited quantity of the product of a sufficiently high enough standard to pass inspection. The potato situation here will not be affected by the English embargo, but the present scarcity all over the world points to the greater use of evaporated potatoes, a product now being turned out by several British Columbia concerns. About 30,000 tons of British Columbia potatoes were used for that purpose during the past year, almost wholly to fill special orders. It is expected that for some years at least after the termination of the war the evaporated article, not only potatoes, but various other vegetables and fruits, will find ready sale, especially in the war stricken countries of Europe.

ARRANGE MEETINGS

Experts of Agricultural Department Will Address Farmers at Points Throughout Province
The schedule of the Spring meetings of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province at which experts of the Department of Agriculture will attend and give lectures to the members on subjects pertaining to agriculture, following the practice which has been in vogue in previous years, has been prepared. In fact the meetings on Vancouver Island have been in progress and will continue next week. The speakers at these meetings, all experts in their several lines of work, will be: Dr. A. Knight, chief veterinarian, Victoria; Mr. T. A. F. Wainwright, dairy instructor, Victoria; Mr. H. O. English, soil and crop instructor, Victoria; Mr. H. E. Upcott, poultry instructor, Victoria; Mr. M. S. Middleton, district horticulturist, Nelson; and Mr. W. E. McCaggart, Marine Commissioner for B. C., Calgary.

The subjects to be covered include such important ones to the farmer as the following: Mixed farming crops, live stock topics, dairying, growing small fruits, soil treatment and crops, poultry raising, advertising and marketing berries, control of fruit pests, seed cleaning demonstration, live stock diseases, etc. The meetings will be held at the following points: Nanaimo, Courtenay, Port Alberni, and Port Hardy.

Increases Your Weight Restores Lost Strength Prevents Illness

Every day come new converts to that great army of men and women who rejoice in found health. They came to them through the use of that wonderful blood-renewing preparation called "FERROZONE." Very simple how it acts. All you have to do is take two small chocolate-coated tablets with a sip of water at the close of each meal. Ferrozone is a marvel. It contains just what thin blood lacks—lots of iron, but mark you, the kind of iron your blood is able to absorb. Ferrozone puts life and vim into the blood. Makes it rich, red and nourishing. Naturally the body is better fed and grows stronger day by day. Of course digestion must be improved, and probably the stomach will require aid as well. Ferrozone serves the purpose admirably. Those who use it, enjoy appetite and digestive power far beyond the ordinary. That tired feeling is replaced by the buoyant, joyous sensation of health and vigor. Day by day as your strength increases, you feel new energy surging through your veins, and know that a great tonic of great merit is at work. No remedy more nourishing or uplifting, as treatment so sure to bring lasting health, good spirits and contentment. Ferrozone contains just what run-down folks need; it cures because it supplies more nutriment than you can get in any other way. 84c per box or six for \$2.50 at all dealers, or by mail from the Catarthene Co., Kingston, Ont.

at the following places and dates:
Lower Mainland: East Chilliwack and Sardis, February 26; Rosedale, February 27; Hammond and Mission, February 28; Grand Forks and West Kootenay: Grand Forks, March 8 and 9; Bridesville, to be arranged later; Pampore, March 10; Creston, March 10 and 11; Erickson, March 10 and 11; Harrow and Nelson, March 12; Willow Point, March 13.
Nicola and Salmon Arm: Lower Nicola, February 28; Natch Hill and Pritchard, March 11; Salmon Arm and Silver Creek, March 2.
Arrow Lakes and Golden: Robson, March 13; Arrow Lakes, March 14; Burton, Needles, and Edgewood, March 15; Revelstoke and Malakwa, March 16; Wapta School and Golden, March 17.

DESPONDENT SOLDIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Pte. John Day, Who Left Here With R.C.G.A. Draft Last Week, in, Winnipeg Hospital

A report was received yesterday from Winnipeg stating that Pte. John Day, aged 36, of Victoria, is in the General Hospital there suffering from a self-inflicted wound. While on a train a few miles west of Winnipeg he cut his throat with a razor, severing the windpipe. The cut was stitched up, but at last reports the soldier was in a serious condition. Pte. Day left here last Monday as a member of the draft of twenty from the 5th Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, bound for Halifax. People in Victoria who knew him cannot with any certainty attach any motive to the soldier's action, but it is believed that a woman had something to do with the case. On the day of his departure Day was noticed to be depressed in spirit and morose, although he would give no reasons for his unusual behaviour. A bricklayer by occupation before enlisting, Day has a wife and children living in the city. He had been a resident of the city for the past six years, and is fairly well known, especially among members of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, of which organization he was for some time financial secretary. He joined the R.C.G.A. at Signal Hill about a year ago, and his conduct as a soldier was satisfactory. He was chosen to go overseas a short time ago, and had he remained with the party would have eventually been attached to the Canadian Siege Battery in France.

COUNCILS OF WOMEN WILL CONVENE HERE

Delegates From Whole Province to Attend Third Conference Which Opens on Tuesday.

Much interest is being manifested in the third provincial conference of the Local Councils of Women of British Columbia, in affiliation with the National Council of Canada, which will be held in the city on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at the local institution of the Young Women's Christian Association. The agenda which has been arranged for the day, includes: Session 10 o'clock: Registration of delegates. Silent prayer. Nomination and election of conference secretary. Address of welcome from the Local Council of Women of Victoria, Miss Crease. Replies from Vancouver, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Port Alberni, and Port Hardy. Consideration of amendments to constitution sent out by the National Council. Afternoon session, 2 o'clock: Paper, "The National Council of Women of Canada," by Mrs. J. D. Gordon; "The New Spirit in the World," Mrs. Cave-Brown-Cave. New business. Resolution of thanks. Reading of final minutes. "God Save the King."

No doubt considerable discussion will follow the addresses on many of those subjects which have been forced at this critical time into the national life of this and every other country affected by the present struggle in Europe. All the speakers are fully qualified to deal with the subjects allotted to them and their interest in these all-important problems will be heard with eager interest by all who attend the sessions. Following is the complete programme for the various sessions: Session 10 o'clock: Registration of delegates. Silent prayer. Nomination and election of conference secretary. Address of welcome from the Local Council of Women of Victoria, Miss Crease. Replies from Vancouver, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Port Alberni, and Port Hardy. Consideration of amendments to constitution sent out by the National Council. Afternoon session, 2 o'clock: Paper, "The National Council of Women of Canada," by Mrs. J. D. Gordon; "The New Spirit in the World," Mrs. Cave-Brown-Cave. New business. Resolution of thanks. Reading of final minutes. "God Save the King."

Wednesday—Morning session, 10:30 o'clock: Silent prayer. Papers and discussion: "Conservation of Life," Mrs. H. C. Hamilton; "The Conservation of Child Life," Mrs. R. S. Day; "Dental Clinics," Mrs. MacLachlan. Afternoon session, 2 o'clock: Papers and discussion: "Women Prepared for Home Life," Mrs. J. R. Gilley; "Women Prepared for Public Life," Mrs. Wm. Patell; "Women in Industrial Life," Mrs. J. D. Gordon; "The New Spirit in the World," Mrs. Cave-Brown-Cave. New business. Resolution of thanks. Reading of final minutes. "God Save the King."

The Local Council of Women of Victoria particularly requests the citizens of Victoria, both men and women, will attend these sessions as far as possible, as it is the opinion of this organization that it is only by a concentrated study of conditions affecting national life in all its aspects and problems requiring immediate solution, that effective results may be attained. It is expected that at least twenty-five delegates will be in attendance at the conference from Vancouver, Victoria, and other Mainland points. All the visiting delegates will be the guests of the Local Council of Women of Victoria at luncheon both days.

"You are lying on clinically," said the observant judge to a litigant who was making a dubious statement of his case "that I would advise you to get a lawyer."

CONSERVATIVES MEET ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Annual Gathering Will Consider Question of Admission of Women to Membership and Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Conservative Association will be held next Wednesday evening in the rooms of the association, Union Trust Bldg. As business of importance to the organization will be considered a full attendance of delegates from the five wards is looked for. Mr. Reginald Hayward, president of the association, will preside.

In addition to the election of officers amendments to the constitution will be considered, chief of which will be that permitting of the admission of women to membership in the association and election to office.

An excellent programme has been prepared which will include speeches by prominent members of the party including Mr. W. J. Bowser, M.P.P.; Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., and others. A number of musical selections will also be rendered.

The delegates to the meeting will receive their notices from their respective ward secretaries and in the event of a delegate being unable to attend, it is requested that notice to that effect be given by that delegate to his ward secretary or to the general secretary in order that an alternate may be provided.

MAKES ATTACK UPON GIRL

Miss Bailey, Camera Street, Wounded By Hindu Assassin Who Calls at Her Home

Without any provocation, so far as is known, John Brown, a Hindu, made an attack upon Miss Edith Bailey at the latter's home at 1315 Camosun street, last evening shortly before 8 o'clock, inflicting a serious wound in the left temple with a pocket knife he suddenly pulled and with which he struck at Miss Bailey.

From what the police could learn, the Hindu called at the home of Miss Bailey to collect a bill. She responded to the ring of the door bell and opened the door to the visitor to attend her father, who was in the house, and when he reached the door the Hindu was armed, but he departed without attempting any further attack. The police were notified and Constable Devereux responded. In the meantime Miss Bailey had been ordered to the Royal Jubilee Hospital by Dr. Fraser, and was taken to the hospital afterwards. Constable Devereux arrested Brown on Pandora Avenue, and on his being taken to the Bailey home he was identified by Mr. Bailey as the Hindu who had been in the house.

GARDEN CITY INSTITUTE FAVORS WELFARE WORK

Women of District Displaying Much Activity in Public Matters and Patriotic Endeavor

The Garden City Women's Institute met in the Institute room on Wednesday, February 21st, at 2 p.m., the president, Mrs. Harrison, in the chair, and fourteen members being present.

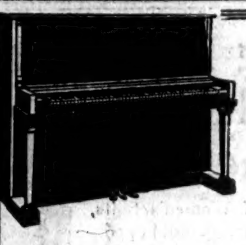
The Red Cross committee reported work done for January as follows: 30 pairs of socks, 52 day shirts, 64 suits of pajamas, and 100 pairs of underwear. The school welfare committee reported the receipt of a communication from the Saanich School Board to the Secretary of the Ratepayers' Association. The Secretary had passed this letter on to the institute for approval and support in the matter of securing a suitable site for a school garden for the McKensie School. Some information regarding two lots adjoining the school grounds was received, and Mrs. Harrison was appointed to meet the ratepayers' Association at the next meeting, when it is hoped that a suitable location can be secured and work begun at once.

Two important resolutions regarding school work were next brought forward and unanimously endorsed by the meeting, the first that the Department of Education be asked to approve of the active support and co-operation of the teachers of this district in the school welfare work of the institute, where such support and co-operation in no wise interfere with the prescribed school work. The second resolution was that the Institute Board be requested to see that the teachers of the public schools of Saanich school district observe the school law as regards the detention of pupils in school after the regular school hours, namely, page 13, article 1, clause 2, paragraph 6, "In no case shall a pupil be detained after school hours for longer period than half an hour." Again, on page 11, clause 13, article 6, it says: "It shall be the duty of every teacher in the public schools not to detain any pupil during the hour's intermission at noon, and, except in extreme cases, to avoid detention after hours."

The flower show committee reported the appointment of the aheads of the different divisions for the annual flower show in September. A motion that the minutes of the duplicate meeting be read at each monthly meeting for the purpose of keeping in touch with one another, was carried.

Upon information from the president, it was ordered that a letter of sympathy and appreciation from this branch be sent Mrs. Caldwell, Lake Hill Park, who just recently received word that her husband had been killed in action. The meeting then had the pleasure of listening to Miss Wark, who spoke on "Social Service." That the subject was one of vital interest to women was plainly evident by the close attention paid the speaker during her half-hour talk, at the close of which a vote of thanks was tendered rather quietly, as the feelings of her hearers had been too deeply stirred to allow them to display enthusiasm.

Refreshments were then served, after which the members dispersed.



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Sincerity and quality of workmanship predominates. The Gerhard Heintzman is a piano built to the most exacting specifications of quality, tone and durability. Go where you will—wherever you find a piano that has to withstand constant everyday service, whenever you find one which must possess a tone of particular mellowness and purity—there you will find Canada's premier piano—

The Gerhard Heintzman

We invite your critical inspection of this famous Piano. We are sure that its unique qualities will charm you.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1121 GOVERNMENT STREET AND 607 VIEW STREET
In the New Spencer Building

SUGGEST TAX REBATE FOR CULTIVATED LOTS

Mayor Todd Considering Various Proposals to Stimulate Home Production of Garden Produce—Schools May Aid.

Mayor Todd spent last night at his home considering proposals submitted to him by citizens in connection with his plan to stimulate home production through the cultivation of vacant lots and backyards. The Mayor yesterday received a basketful of letters containing suggestions. These will be considered at the first meeting tomorrow morning of the committee which the Mayor has called in, to solve the problem.

"As I study it I come to the conclusion that it is really a serious matter that is facing the people of Victoria at present," said the Mayor last night. "Up till now people have considered the cultivation of vacant lots as a hobby or even a joke. As I see things, with the general food shortage and high prices all over this continent, it only needs a little disorganization of our transportation facilities to put us here in Victoria in a serious position for some reason or other. Our transportation were cut off or much reduced for one week, we would be short of one-half of our food commodities. This is because such a great proportion of our vegetables, as well as manufactured foods, are imported. As for the importation of nearly all our vegetables we have no excuse. We have an ideal climate for growing all garden stuffs, and we have rich land by the hundreds of acres on the southern part of this island, absolutely idle and uncultivated."

One of the first proposals the Mayor will put before his committee of home production experts will be a rebate of taxation on property within the city limits that is cultivated this year. At present there is a 10 per cent rebate on taxes paid before the due date. The Mayor thinks that possibly production may be stimulated if an extra rebate of 5 per cent or even more is given householders who cultivate their yards, and owners of vacant lots who cultivate these lots to the extent of at least 50 per cent of their area. This proposal is similar to that being considered by some Eastern cities whereby an extra tax would be placed on vacant lots not cultivated.

The Tuesday morning meeting will also consider plans to enlist the assistance of pupils of the public schools, as in some other cities prizes may be given here for the best cultivated gardens. Women's, church and other public organizations are to be enlisted in the work.

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Office: 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407 and 1409.
Our prices are reasonable.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BIRTH
TALBOT—On February 24th, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Talbot of this city, a daughter.

DEATHS
YUEN QUI—The funeral of Yuen Qui, the aged Chinese merchant, whose death occurred on the 14th inst., has been postponed and will take place Wednesday, February 28 at 1 o'clock, from The Thompson Funeral Chapel, 827 Pandora Avenue. The funeral will be under the auspices of the Chinese Masonic Lodge, the deceased being a past master.

CARD OF THANKS
Capt. Butler, of 391 Kingston Street, desires, on behalf of the family of the late Capt. R. H. Butler, to thank the friends and neighbors who have been so kind and sympathetic, also for the beautiful floral tributes and especially to Capt. Troup and Officers of the C.P.R. Pacific Coast Dist.

OBITUARY NOTICES

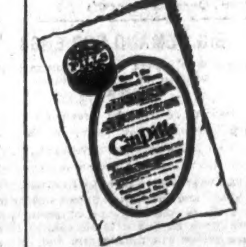
Funeral services for Mrs. Florence M. B. Dunnell, wife of Henry Dunnell, of Waterloo Road, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the B. C. Funeral Chapel, where Mr. H. A. Hostetter, of the Christian Science Church, officiated. There was an abundance of floral tributes and many friends attended the obsequies. The pallbearers were Dr. Alexander Robinson and Messrs. D. L. McLaren, David Robinson, E. B. Paul, W. H. Blinn and J. Campbell.

Mrs. Ida Fitzpatrick, wife of Sergt. Major Joseph Fitzpatrick, who is now in France with the 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion, died yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Hospital. She was 28 years of age and a native of Inverness, C. B., her late residence being at Bellevue, Alta., which she left ten days ago to receive medical treatment here. She leaves besides her widower, a three-year-old child. There are no relatives in this city. The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning, at 8:45 o'clock, from the B. C. Funeral Chapel, and will take place at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Mr. George Edward Emerson died yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Hospital in France with the 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion. He was a native of High Wycombe, Bucks, England. A carpenter by occupation, he is survived by a widow, five brothers and two sisters. Dr. J. P. Emerson, of Kelowna, B. C., is the only brother living in the Province. One is in England, one in Cyprus, one in California, and the other in Manitoba, while the sisters are in England. The deceased was a member of Court Caceroux, A. O. F. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon from the Sands Chapel, at 2 o'clock. The family residence is at 59 Dupplin Road.

Wife—Tom, won't you give up smoking for my sake?
He—Certainly my love, if you'll allow me to smoke for my own sake.

Backache Cured



If we could place before you all the testimonials we have received from people whose whole life has been brightened by taking Gin Pills, you would gladly try the free sample we offer. To get rid of pains in the back is the great joy Gin Pills brought to Mrs. Jane Percy of Halifax, N. S.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS
A complete copy of the above testimonials will be sent upon request, also a free sample of Gin Pills.
For sale at all druggists at 50c a box, or 5 boxes for \$2.50.
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

Presenting New Ideas in Spring Apparel For Women

Our Spring showing of Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses offers a splendid opportunity of becoming familiar for the first time with the new styles, which introduce many new and pleasing innovations for this season's wear. Not only are our garments correct representations of "Correct Spring and Early Summer Wear"—imported direct from New York and other Eastern fashion centres—but they are marked at such prices as are within the reach of the modest purse.

Our Stock of Women's and Misses' Sweaters and Sweater Sets is the Most Complete in the City—With Prices the Lowest



Ladies' Sample Suit House

721 Yates Street

Where Style Meets Moderate Price

Phone 1901

First Spring Showing of 1917 Millinery



Specially arranged displays of Millinery to emphasize the completeness of our new Spring stocks—to show the styles that will be in vogue this season.

—Hats bearing that unmistakable touch of the expert designer are here in abundance—Importations that are exclusive—Originations embodying all the newest ideas—Clever conceptions executed in correct style and character—Undoubtedly the most comprehensive showing of authentic millinery modes in this city.

You are cordially invited to call and inspect this wonderful display for yourself. You will like it.

Low Prices Will Prevail, as in the Past

South African Plume Shop

753 Yates Street, Telephone 2818

"The Millinery Centre"

HADFIELD MODES, LTD.

(Formerly Corner of Mainland and Fort)

MOVE

After careful preparation and planning we have moved

To 1124 Broad Street

(Opposite Spencer's)

Our new location, we are sure, will meet with instant approval by Victoria women and misses, being so much more central and within easy reach of all cars.

As usual, popular prices prevail, and the very newest vogues in Millinery will always be shown.

HADFIELD MODES, LTD.

New Address: 1124 Broad Street, Opposite Spencer's



Baby Car Bargains

Our End-of-Winter Clearance of Baby Cars is progressing very favorably, and those mothers who are interested should not overlook this important event.

New Spring Cars are now on the way here—meantime all cars in stock are marked down at unsold prices to clear them out.

Every Car brand new and trustworthy—safe for baby—comfortable—free from gears. Inspection incurs no obligation.

Good Cars Cheap
Regist. Prices from \$125.00 to \$200.00
Collectible Old Cars from \$75.00 to \$150.00
Babies from \$1.00 to \$5.00

BABY CAR SPECIALISTS
T. E. JONES & CO.
788 FORT STREET

BIG DEMAND FOR EGGS

Coast Wholesalers Selling Back to East
Supplies of Storage Grades
Sought There

Reports received by Provincial Poultry Inspector J. R. Terry, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, indicate that there is a serious depletion of egg stocks throughout the East, both in Canada and the United States, due, it is stated, to the shortage of grain and other causes, and it is his opinion that egg prices will remain firm and favorable for the producers.

The demand from the East has so increased that Coast Wholesalers, dealers who loaded up with eastern storage eggs at comparatively low figures, are now shipping the eggs back to the East and disposing of them to the original sellers at substantial profit over the purchase price.

The general depletion in stocks in the East is due, Mr. Terry states, to the enormous shipments which have been made to the Old Country. Fifty-six solid storage houses in the East report only 15,000 cases for January at thirty down to the case, compared with 400,000 cases in the same month in 1916. The eastern wholesalers are finding some relief by the use of the imported Chicago preserved product, one shipment of 1,000 cases recently being sent East to Chicago.

Canadian eggs are now bringing better prices in the English market. Re-

ports show Canadians selling at 19 shillings; Americans at 17 shillings and sixpence, while Dutch are 26 shillings, Danish 24 and Irish 22.

Pan

Few of the characters in Greek mythology are as familiar by name to modern ears as the god Pan. He is not one of the great divinities like Zeus or Athena or Apollo and he was not worshipped in the time of Homer. It is said that Pan was the son of Hermes and that his mother, a daughter of Dryops, was so frightened by the monster he had borne that she fled in terror. Hermes, the father, however, carried the child to Olympus, where he was received among the gods. His figure is familiar in illustrations and pictures. He was represented as a little creature with horns, a goat's beard, a crooked nose, pointed ears and cloven feet. He grew, however, to formidable size.

Among the people of Arcadia, a state of Peloponnesus, Pan was looked upon as the god of shepherds, hunters and bee keepers. He slept upon the lonely hillsides in the fields and forests and was very angry when aroused by the shouts of the hunters. He had a terrible voice which frightened the lonely traveler. To this day the word, panic, unreasoning fear, is a reminder of this pastime of the Arcadian divinity. Pan is said to have caused the victory of the gods over the Titans by blowing upon a shell.

More familiar is the pipe of Pan, dear to shepherds and shepherdesses and it is as the inventor of this flute and the partner of forest nymphs in their dances on the green sward that we have the more pleasing pictures of this creature of the imagination of a primitive people.

The sacrifices to Pan were cows, goats, lambs, milk, honey and new wine and the fir trees were sacred to him. Temples were built to him first in Arcadia but afterwards his worship extended to Athens and other parts of Greece.

In Christian art Satan is often represented by the grotesque figure of the ancient Pan and Burns may have had the old myth in mind when he wrote in his "Address to the Devil," "I've heard my reverend grannie say, In lonely glens ye like to stray Or where some ruined castle gray Nod to the moon."

Ye fright the nightly wanderer's way With oldritch croon."

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about something of a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. Henry had a nice little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at the passers-by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the heels and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"

The answer came instantly, in a eager shout, "William's!"

Employer—Can you write shorthand? Applicant—Oh, yes, only it takes me longer.

In Women's Dream

BY MARIA LAWSON



MISS MARY HENDERSON

O Nancy, With Thou Go With Me?
O Nancy, wilt thou go with me,
Nor sigh to leave the haunting town?
Can silent glens have charms for thee,
The lowly cot, and russet gown?
No longer drest in silken sheen,
No longer drest in jewels rare,
Say, canst thou quit each courtly scene
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

O Nancy, when thou'rt far away,
Wilt thou not cast a wish behind?
Say, canst thou face the parching ray,
Wilt thou shrink before the wintry wind?
O can that soft and gentle mien
Extremes of hardship learn to bear,
Nor, sad, regret each courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

O Nancy, canst thou love so true,
Through perils keen with me to go?
Or, when thy swain mishap shall rue,
To share with him the pangs of woe,
Say, shoudst disease or death befall,
Wilt thou assume the nurse's work,
Nor, wistful, those gay scenes recall,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

And when at last thy love shall die,
Wilt thou receive his parting sigh,
Wilt thou repeat each struggling sigh,
And cheer with smiles the bed of death?

And wilt thou, o'er the breathless clay,
Strew flowers and drop the tender tear?
Nor then regret those scenes so gay,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

Briefs Women

Since last August a number of British women have endured hardships and faced dangers which would have, three years ago, been thought beyond the powers of womanhood. One of them has come back to England to ask for the means of carrying on the work in which she and her sisters are engaged.

Miss Mary Henderson is the administrator of the London Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service. She set out with her contingent on the 29th of August of last year for Archangel. Her party consisted of hospital under the charge of Dr. Elsie Inglis, whose staff was made up of four doctors, an X-ray operator, a dispenser, seventeen fully trained nurses, sixteen orderlies, and the necessary cooks and laundresses. Accompanying the hospital was a transport column under the Hon. Evelyn Haverfield. This was made up of eight ambulances and three motor cars, with a large staff of chauffeurs and cooks. Besides these were two kitchen cars and a repair car.

The long journey from Archangel to Medjidia, in Roumania, was safely performed. The destination of the party was not decided till it had reached Odessa. By that time the war in Roumania was in progress and doctors and nurses were needed in Dobruja. How great was the need may be judged from the fact that the party of only seven doctors to 11,000 patients and there were hardly any trained nurses.

A base hospital was set up at Medjidia and another one nearer the firing line. It was not long till doctors and nurses were forced to retreat, with the army through blazing villages and under the fire of hostile aircraft.

At the end of January, Miss Henderson had again reached England and was appealing among friends and acquaintances, many of whom are women of wealth and high social position, for the wherewithal to carry on the mission of mercy so bravely begun and so much needed. Among the most enthusiastic of the supporters of the Scottish Women's Hospital is the wealthy Viscountess Cowdray.

"The expedition is now at Braila, the temporary Roumanian capital. Brief and broken as its work has been, it has won the gratitude of the wounded soldiers and the approval of the Russian and Roumanian military authorities.

Baked to a Turn!

Our modern ovens, skilfully tended, never over-bake or burn

Som-Mor Biscuit

Every one is at its crisp and tasty best. Plain and Salted.

In Packages Only.

It takes even baking, too, to get the uniform golden brown and the melting crispness of our GRAHAM WAFERS

Sold in Packages Only.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited

EDMONTON - ALTA.



Evidence of this has been transmitted through the Admiralty and the Foreign Office to England.

The picture of Miss Henderson is reproduced from The Lady's Pictorial, which has other interesting illustrations of its short article on the expedition.

A Letter From the Hospitals

At the beginning of Lent it is late to tell of the doings of Christmas, yet there are many who will be glad to learn from a letter recently received from Mrs. Cory Wood, wife of Captain Wood of Albert, of the great kindness which soldiers from all parts of the Empire receive in the hospitals in England.

"The hospital in which Mrs. Wood is working is one of the most of the D. hospitals recognized by the British Army. 'For two or three weeks before Christmas,' the writer says, 'the patients and the nurses in their spare time, were busy making little pink paper flowers or wire stems which were fastened to leafless branches. The effect was extremely pretty when all these hundreds of little, white, almond blossom were put up with quantities of green and holly in the halls and wards. The men were with each other in decorating their wards and it was quite easy to see where the Australians and Canadians were by the flags in their decorations.'

"Here, I would like to say that from my experience, and I have asked a great many men what their opinions are, it would be a great mistake to exaggerate Canadians. At present we have a great many Australians and Canadians in the hospital. All agree that it is good to meet each other and know Tommy Atkins and his ways. The very friendliness of relations exists not only among the soldiers but among the nurses from different parts of the Empire. I have not worked in a Canadian hospital, but nothing could be more delightful than the kindness shown, especially to Colonials in this Imperial one."

"To return to the decorations—the beams in the roofs of Kitchener and Roberts' wards were profusely hung with evergreens and flags of the Allies. The nurse in the Roberts ward is an Australian and the flag of Australia outlined in try leaves was given a prominent place."

"Many of the men were clever in making paper flowers. Daffodils, tulips, roses and chrysanthemums, as well as shades for the lights were all prettily made. On going into my ward, one afternoon, I found a patient, a typical little Tommy, who had been a stable hand before the war, sitting there making wonderful 'mums,' curling the petals on his knee with the back of his comb. He used to help his sister, he said, and could make anything out of paper."

"When Christmas came our always pretty hospital became a scene of joy. We needed was a convey right from the trenches to all our twelve empty beds. What a Christmas we would have given them. None came, however, but ninety-eight patients, with one or two exceptions, were able to be up for the festivities."

"Christmas eve being Sunday, we had the usual afternoon service in the hall. Oh, those wonderfully real little services! The singing of the old Christmas hymns made that merriment of men in the center of our being well up with a choking sensation. Christmas hymns telling of the Saviour of Mankind born, bringing Peace on Earth, Goodwill to men, and the joy of our being well up with a choking sensation. Christmas hymns telling of the Saviour of Mankind born, bringing Peace on Earth, Goodwill to men, and the joy of our being well up with a choking sensation."

"Many of the men went out to church on Christmas morning and most of them arrived at some church. To some it seemed to be merely a time-honored custom to go to church on Christmas day. A young Australian went out with two mates. He met three others and they went together to what proved to be a Congregational church. The Australian said he was a Roman Catholic. I asked him how it was he went out to church. He said, 'Well, I know to do it right, you shouldn't, but you see I don't believe that part of it. I think if you are good and play the game it's about all you can do.'"

"Some others went to the Church of England and stayed to communion. On being asked if they were coming, they said: 'We will be a bit late, but we'll be there. We have acquired it with the Commandant.'"

"There was a communion service held in the hospital on the Sunday after Christmas Day. I would like to say that a great many men attended, but in reality very few did. The average soldier man is very shy about any outward avowal of his religion. He says of doing his duty to God and his neighbor is varied, but no one will deny that he is doing it just now in a most heroic way, offering his body to be torn and his very life to be given for duty. After two and a half years of awful war he knows just what to expect, yet he goes, and with a smile on his face, God bless him!"

"One cannot help wondering if the clergy of England, as a whole, are quite alive to the wonderful opportunity they have among these thousands of men in the hospitals. It must be a very real religion that brings very simple and straightforward their belief, very simple and straightforward their belief, very simple and straightforward their belief. We will be a bit late, but we'll be there. We have acquired it with the Commandant."

"On Christmas Eve, after supper, one would have thought the hospital was a busy school. The spirit of joyfully made up all children for the time. One may remember groups and heard in snatches of conversation that the 'raid' will soon be on. We will be a bit late, but we'll be there. We have acquired it with the Commandant."

"The soldiers' dinner hour was the time chosen and they knew the Commandant was dining out. 'Presently figures were seen walking up the back stairs, for to say the least, each armed with a pillow, the feathers shaken well to the bottom and a grim hold, taken of the twisted case. The two fellows met on the landing. The enemy managed to reach the hall, then the battle raged. Finally said flying feathers they were driven out of the back hall. In the meantime the men had left St. Cecilia's Ward to watch the fun. On their return they found all their beds wrecked. In about a quarter of an hour, all was quiet. It was pitiful but very funny to see some of the lines

London Style Sale
LIMITED
Store Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Friday 9:30 p.m., Saturday 1 p.m.



An Exceptionally Fine Showing of New Dress Skirts

The women who anticipate making such a purchase will find unusual choice in this splendid showing. Included are serges, satins, stripes, checks and plain silks, embracing many in fact. The styles are varied and all of them accentuate the most correct Spring fashions. There is a complete range of sizes and the prices are from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have also a good selection of serge and taffeta skirts specially designed for stout women.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR BURBERRY COATS
The New Spring Styles have arrived

The New Hats Are Very Smart

You will pronounce the new styles quite the most attractive yet presented, and you will immediately recognize that every model possesses some exclusive feature that places it in a class apart from all others. Special attention is directed to the showing of Tailored Hats which are offered in an extensive range of popular designs.



Phones: Main Floor 1876
Sayward Building

First Floor 5399
1211 Douglas Street

The Bonnet Shop

719 Fort Street



Spring
Millinery

Remember the Store
The Bonnet Shop
719 Fort Street
Between the Jones Building and the British American Trust

A Beautiful Life
The death of Mrs. Durnell, the wife of Mr. H. Durnell, of the Normal School, will be sincerely mourned by all who, since more than twelve years ago, she came as a young wife from her Yorkshire home, had the privilege of knowing her. Kind and sincere, with a real love of things beautiful, she made her home a place of rest and joy, not only to members of her own family, but to many friends. Such a life, filled with simple faith, cheerful courage, and deep affection, has left behind memories which strengthen and uplift as well as sweeten the lives of those left behind.

Wife—Do you object to my having \$200 a month spending money. Husband—Certainly not, if you can find it anywhere.

The Economy of the Best

is realized by the millions who use and enjoy

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine Worcestershire Sauce.

It goes further and adds more to the zest and flavor of food than any of its many imitations.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.
Write for our Enchanted Booklet to H. SEDDON, Agent, Room 813, Credit Fender Bldg., Vancouver.



It Is Wise to Seek Quality in Dentistry

FOR by doing so you close the avenue of all future regrets. For one fee you obtain a maximum amount of comfort and efficiency.

At this office every patient receives the benefit of my personal attention. I make it my business to overlook every piece of work produced in my laboratory. In extracting, fitting, filling and correcting mal-formed teeth, no patient of mine ever suffers one twinge of pain. "Mouthesia," my own particular system of dentistry, has entirely eliminated pain from this office.

Call and let me give you a free examination. Let me tell you of my wonderfully low charges.

Ladies Always in Attendance

DR. ALBERT E. CLARKE

Residence Phone 581R DENTIST Office Phone 802
Offices in Reynolds Building, Cor. Yates and Douglas

EXPECTS SMALL FUR CATCH THIS SEASON

Cariboo Trapper Now in Vancouver Says Beaver, Marten and Lynx Scarce—Coyotes and Rats Plentiful.

Trapping in Northern British Columbia will be rather below the average this winter, according to George Delahaye, a Cariboo trapper, who arrived in Vancouver yesterday. Mr. Delahaye has his trap line in the Horsey Lake country, and has spent the past four months in the frozen wilderness where the wild animals have their haunts. His trap line is over forty miles long, and he covers the distance twice a week.

Because of the deep snow, snowshoes or skis have to be used practically all the time. Early in the winter Mr. Delahaye could make part of his rounds on horseback, but with the accumulating drifts better time could be made on foot, as the horse would sink knee deep in the snow.

Beaver have been particularly scarce this month, not only in the Horsey but all over Cariboo and Lillooet. Last year the trappers made good catches and, according to the veterans, it will be two years before there is another good season. Lynx and marten have also been scarce, but beaver are plentiful in some parts.

The best catches this year have been coyotes and water rats. The coyote

pelts are worth from two to six dollars, according to size and condition, and in addition to this there is a bounty of three dollars paid by the Provincial Government. Five thousand coyote skins have been shipped out of Ashcroft, so that in bounty money alone \$15,000 will be distributed among the Northern trappers.

Rates are worth from fifteen to eighty-five cents apiece. They are comparatively easy to catch and many of the trappers make as high as five hundred dollars from rats alone.

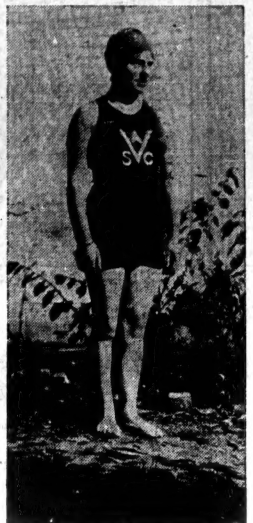
OFFICIALS NAMED FOR WORLD'S SERIES
Ion and Irvine Are Selected by President Patrick to Officiate—Questions Eligibility of Western Players

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 24.—Fred Ion and George Irvine, Pacific Coast hockey officials, have been named by the Pacific Coast Hockey Association to handle the world's series which starts on the coast on March 19. President Patrick has forwarded their names to the National Hockey Association and expects that the selection will be confirmed.

Patrick also stated today that he had questioned the eligibility of Denenny, former Toronto player, whose name appears in the Ottawa list, in the event the Senators qualify for the Western trip. He alleges Denenny is not eligible, not being a member of the Ottawa club on February 1, the date on which all players must be signed with the respective clubs to be eligible. Players from Toronto, who were transferred to other clubs, following the dropping of Toronto from the National Hockey Association, are also disqualified, declares Patrick.

NEW RECORD IS SET BY AUDREY GRIFFIN

Ten and Three-Fifths Seconds Knocked Off Ladies' Indoor Hundred Yards Swim at the Y.M.C.A. Last Night.



MISS AUDREY M. E. GRIFFIN
Who lowered the existing Canadian ladies' indoor 100 yards swimming record by over ten seconds at the Y.M.C.A. swimming club last night.

The swimming bath of the Y.M.C.A. was crowded last night on the occasion of the swimming gala organized by the boys' division, and as many more were present to witness the gala had to be turned away for lack of accommodation.

Intense enthusiasm was aroused when at the wind-up of a most interesting programme Miss Audrey Griffin made a most remarkable success of her attempt to lower the existing Canadian ladies' indoor record for the 100-yards swim.

The previously existing record was set up by Miss Madge Griffin as long ago as 1911, her time for the distance being 1 minute 36.3 seconds. No less than 10.3 seconds was topped off this mark last night by Miss Audrey Griffin, who, swimming the trudgen stroke without apparent effort, covered the distance in 1 minute 26 seconds.

The announcing of the time by Mr. E. Crompton, secretary of the boys' division of the Y.M.C.A., was the signal for an outburst of cheering, loud and long, followed by three hearty cheers and a tiger for the popular young member of the Victoria Ladies' Swimming Club, who had just accomplished such a remarkable feat.

Results of Races
The results of the boys' races were as follows:
Relay race for junior Y.M.C.A. clubs—1, Trojans; 2, Romans; 3, Spartans.
Relay race for senior clubs—1, St. John's Church; 2, Centennial Church.
Relay race for intermediate clubs—1, A.A.A.-coos; 2, Tom-a-tees; 3, Business Boys.

Two girls' races were contested under the auspices of the Victoria Ladies' Swimming Club, as follows:
40 yards race—1, Edna Curry; 2, Bernice Ruddock; 3, Catherine Robinson; 4, Muriel Miller.
40 yards handicap—1, Gladys Marchant.

In addition to the racing there were a number of other items on the programme, a feature of the evening being the exhibition given by Professor Burrows, of Vancouver, whose Monte Cristo act, in which he dived himself of his clothing while tied in a sack under water, was a sensational performance, cleverly accomplished and heartily applauded.

Other interesting items, contributed by the boys, included a couple of novel sketches, the humor of which contributed not a little to the success of the evening, and demonstrations of life-saving methods and the latest methods of learning to swim.

In view of the fact that so many were unable to secure admission, it is expected that the gala will be repeated next week. The officials were the following:
Referee, A. Cotter, Esq., honorary secretary-treasurer, B.C. section, Canadian Amateur Swimming Association, starter, R. E. Crompton, boys' work secretary, Y.M.C.A.; timekeepers, C. H. Hopper, secretary Royal Life-Saving Society, A. J. Dallin, R.L.S.B.; E. A. Chave, Y.M.C.A.; judges, Mrs. H. Catterall, president, V. L. R. C. B. E. Dean, Vancouver Amateur Swimming Club, Elmer H. Chave, physical director Y. M. C. A.; surveyor of tank, E. Dundas Todd.

AYER WON DOG RACE IN VERY FAST TIME

Less Than Two Minutes Separated Leading Team in Alaskan Race for John Borden Cup

NOME, Alaska, Feb. 23.—Fred Ayer yesterday won the twenty-six mile dog race for the silver trophy cup presented by John Borden, millionaire sportsman of Chicago, and \$1,000 prize money. The trail was lightning fast and his time of 1 hour 45 minutes and 48 seconds broke all records for the distance. H. S. Riley was second, eight seconds behind the leader. W. H. Webb was third, his time being 1 hour 57 seconds and 29 seconds. J. Downing and Fay Delaney followed in the order named.

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

GLASGOW, Feb. 24.—The following are the results of scheduled Scottish League games played today on the grounds of the first-named clubs:
St. Mirren, 1; Rangers, 1.
St. Johnstone, 1; Celtic, 2.
Queen's Park, 2; Partick Thistle, 1.
Clyde, 1; Third Lanark, 1.
Falkirk, 1; Hearts, 1.
Dundee, 3; Morton, 1.
Hearts of Midlothian, 1; Motherwell, 2.
Airdrieonians, 2; Aberdeen, 1.
Dumfries, 3; Ayr United, 1.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

In the Sunday school basketball league games played in the gymnasium of the First Presbyterian Church last night the Ladies' Congregational team turned the tables on the Belmonts by averaging the loss of the last game, which went by 16 to 10 against them, with a victory of 8 points to 2.

Mabel Charlton got three points for the Belmonts, and Gwen Hole scored 6 for the Congregationals, Edith Grant making the other two.

Two intermediate games were also played last night by the boys. The Presbyterian A's beat the Congregationals by a score of 22 to 17, Frank Sproule, of the Presbyterian A's, scoring 13, and Arthur Hole 5 for the Congregationals.

In the game played between the James Bay and Presbyterian B's, the former won by a score of 45 points to the latter's 6, Jim McFadden scoring 23 for the James Bay team and W. Martin making 4 points for the defeated team.

Mr. Smith, of the High School, refereed all three of the games.

MAIN EVENT WILL BE TEST OF STYLES

Butt Is Finished Product of British School—Leighton Is Exponent of American—How They Size Up.

W. H. Davies, who is superintending the naval and military boxing championships, which are to be staged at the Princess Theatre next Saturday evening, considers that the principal event, namely, the six-round bout between Butt and Leighton for the heavyweight championship of the Pacific West, is the most promising headline that he has been privileged to stage in this city. He thinks that, taking into consideration the facts that these contestants are large specimens of mankind, real heavies in every respect, and both boxers of more than ordinary experience and ability, this contest would prove to be a great drawing card in any part of the world where boxing is indulged in.

Another feature in connection with the contest which is creating considerable talk, is that it is a case of British versus the American style of boxing. Butt is a finished product of the British style, in which footwork, speed, and cleverness are the outstanding features, while Leighton has won renown as the product of the American style, in which aggressiveness, hitting ability, and powers of assimilation seem to be the main essentials. American critics claim that a product of the British school would be defeated every time he meets a boxer who has adopted the



BOB GENGE
Popular local hockey player, who has been named by Lester Patrick from his Spokane team and will take up a lucrative mercantile position in Vancouver.

American style, and point to Bombardier Wells and other British boxers, who were beaten when matched with American boxers who would not be considered more than second-raters in America.

Scientific Boxing
Local advocates of the British style claim that in this particular contest Butt, who, although past middle age, is as rugged as it is possible for a man to be, will not show any defects in his physique, such as a weak stomach or glass jaw, which was apparently the cause of the defeat of many of the English champions by American fighters, but will demonstrate that, provided a British boxer will pay a little attention to developing his body, neck and jaw, so that he can assimilate the punches which his opponent is bound to deliver during the contest, he will most assuredly come to the front and will win nearly all his contests. Even the foremost American critics agree that when it comes down to scientific boxing, the Britishers are in a class by themselves.

The Measurements
The measurements of the contenders for the championship are as follows:
Butt: Height, 5 ft. 10 in.; Weight, 190 lb.; Neck, 14 1/2 in.; Chest, 42 1/2 in.; Reach, 73 in.; Biceps, 15 1/2 in.; Forearm, 14 1/2 in.; Wrist, 7 1/2 in.; Waist, 32 in.; Thigh, 27 in.; Calf, 14 1/2 in.; Age, 31.
Leighton: Height, 5 ft. 10 in.; Weight, 185 lb.; Neck, 14 in.; Chest, 42 in.; Reach, 72 in.; Biceps, 15 in.; Forearm, 14 in.; Wrist, 7 in.; Waist, 31 in.; Thigh, 26 in.; Calf, 14 in.; Age, 21.

For the balance of the evening's entertainment there will be decided the B.C. naval and military championships at 115 lbs., 135 lbs., 145 lbs., and 165 lbs., and it is expected there will be a large number of entries for each class. Gold medals emblematic of the championship will be awarded the winner in each class. Entries close with W. H. Davies, 441 Fort Street, on Wednesday, February 28. It is expected that the present Vancouver Island champions, namely, F.O. Curran and Stoker Woods, of H.M.C.S. Rainbow, will be seen in action once more. Tickets for the tournament will be on sale at the Empire Realty Co.'s office, 441 Fort Street, on Tuesday, February 27.

Standard Patterns



Expert Tailoring

A Very Unusual Sale of Women's New Lingerie Waists Monday at \$1.98

These come in a large range of attractive styles, showing the newest wide collars, novelty cuffs and cascade rills, smartly finished with embroidery and fine and heavy lace. The lot includes Waists worth up to \$3.00. Monday Special \$1.98



Just Received, Steel Knitting Pins, in Sizes 9, 10, and 11. Long and Short.

Appealingly Smart Ready-to-Wear Hats for Spring Wear

An interesting presentation of the best style developments in Ready-to-Wear Hats. No woman will have to wear an unbecoming Hat, for the Hats are of every size and shape; brims are larger; crowns are higher, and the trimmings are truly surprising.

We are also showing a splendid range of Untrimmed Shapes in all the latest shapes and colorings.

Showing of New Neckwear at Popular Prices

See our special window displays of the many new novelties in Neckwear. The materials include Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine, muslin and fancy voiles. Smartly finished in a variety of ways.

A Large Range of Dainty Collars—Made of muslin and fancy voile; trimmed with embroidery and lace. Price 25c

The New Sailor Collars—Made up from the newest materials, and daintily trimmed with lace. Price 39c

A Good Assortment of Neckwear—Made of Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine and voiles; trimmed with lace and Paisley silk in the latest shades. Price 65c

Another Range of Collars—In newest designs. Materials include Georgette crepe and crepe de Chine, in pink, yellow and white; trimmed with the very newest guipure laces. Price 85c

A Good Display of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Collars—Made in newest shades, and trimmed with guipure and Paisley silks. Price \$1.25

We Are Showing a Large Range of Neckwear—In the very newest styles. Included are the popular sailor collars, made of Georgette crepe and crepe de Chine, in flesh, maize and white; trimmed with Paisley silks and dainty laces. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$3.00

New Arrivals in Fashionable and Wanted Gloves

Perrin's Washable Cape Gloves—In mahogany and red tan, and the new shade of champagne, "Mastic" and ivory, with heavy fancy embroidered backs in black and self-colored silks. Pique seam sewn and fastened with one dome fastener. Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 1/2, and 7. These gloves will wash in hot water and are very satisfactory. Pair \$2.25

Perrin's Washable Chamois Gloves, in super quality; white; pique seam sewn, with one dome fastener. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7. Price, per pair \$2.00

Perrin's Fine French Kid Gloves in black and white, with fancy black and white points, pique seam, with long sacque wrist. Price, per pair \$2.50

French Manufactured Chamoisette Gloves, in white and natural, also white with fancy black points, in two-dome fasteners. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Price, per pair \$1.25

The Newest Glove Novelty

The Broadway Glove, made of fine French kid, in black and white, soft cuff with fancy black and white stitching; strap at wrist, with one pearl dome; pique seam. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7. Price, per pair \$3.00

The Newest in Women's New Spring Suits

Showing the smartest of Spring Suits made in novelty and semi-tailored styles with smart new collars, finished with tailored stitching. Skirts are cut full finished, with belts; some with pockets. Materials include serges, gaberdines and poplins, in shades of sage, navy, green, mustard, grey, brown, Belgian blue and black. Prices range from \$19.50 to \$40.00

Letters for Party Line Numbers Are Adopted After Having Been Proven the Best

One day a writer in a local paper suggested that the Telephone Company should use other letters than "L" and "R" for party lines. He was an expert at English, and he declared that these letters were confusing.

Letters used in cases like these are decided upon only after extensive telephone practice has proved that they are the best letters for the purpose. Not only are they less liable to be confused with other letters, because of similar sound, but they are different, too, from any figures.

"B" and "D," for instance, might be mistaken for "3," "A" for 8, and so forth. When a telephone company seeks to give service, it naturally uses the call system that has been proven to be the best.

Some telephone numbers have "X" and "Y" as suffixes. When an "L" party line has been discontinued and another party is put on the line between the issue of directories, the new subscriber cannot be given the same letter. Obviously the number cannot be changed, since it is a party line, so "X" is given in place of "L" and "Y" in place of "R." In course of time these letters may change back by the same process to the original "L" or "R."

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

B. C. Telephone Co.

When you telephone, SMILE!

VANCOUVER WINS BY NARROW MARGIN

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 24.—Coming behind in the third period of what proved to be one of the closest and most keenly contested games staged here this season, Vancouver defeated Portland tonight, the final count being 5 to 4.

The game was fast and exciting from start to finish, although it lacked the thrills which characterized the last contest here, when the league leaders made their futile effort to put the locals out of the running. By winning tonight the homesters moved up another notch in the league standing, and the deciding game in the race for the Coast championship will take place when the Roadsters stack up against the Metro-politans in the Rose City next Friday night.

NEW YORK BOXING

Governor Whitman Does Not Insist on Legislation to Stop All Professional Bouts

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 24.—Instead of insisting on the passage of legislation immediately to stop all professional boxing in New York, Governor Whitman let it be known that he would be satisfied if the present law governing bouts be repealed, the repeal to become effective January 1 next.

It was pointed out to him that many engagements have been made in good faith for bouts during the summer and fall under the present law and that it would work a hardship to many interests if all were cancelled.

PING-PONG RESULTS

There was a very good attendance at the second day of the Ping-pong tournament held in the Pemberton building yesterday, and it is expected that a useful sum will be handed over to the Red Cross as a result. The results of the second and final day's play were as follows:

Ladies' Singles—Miss Lugin beat Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Rickaby beat Miss Newcombe. Mrs. Clute beat Mrs. Rickaby (semi-final). Mrs. Myers beat Miss Lugin (semi-final). Final: Mrs. Clute beat Mrs. Myers.
Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Ketchen and Miss Bradford beat Miss Lawson and Mrs. Curtis. Mrs. Clute and Mrs. Rickaby beat Mrs. Ketchen and Miss Bradford (semi-final). Mrs. and Miss Pennefather beat Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Hamlet (semi-final). Final: Mrs. Clute and Mrs. Rickaby beat Mrs. and Miss Pennefather.
Men's Singles—Lewin beat Rose; Clute beat Burdell. Lewin beat Rose. Ketchen beat Westwood. Goward beat Virtue. Clute beat Lewin. McQuade beat Cove. Semi-final: Goward beat Ketchen. Clute beat McQuade. Final: H. A. Goward beat C. G. Clute.
Men's Doubles—Lewin and Rickaby beat Ketchen and Tyler. Bone and Virtue beat Myers and Adams. Semi-final: Goward and Clute beat Lewin and Rickaby.

NEW RING WILL HAVE ODOR OF SANCTITY

Grant K. Browne Will Inaugurate New Rings in Staging Prize Fights—Scents, Silent Seconds and Dainty Strains

When Grant Hugh Browne, millionaire promoter, who has a lease on Madison Square Garden, has his way, the fighters will have no cause for complaint against the stale tobacco smoke, but the odor of perfume will fill their nostrils and the dulcet tones of a pipe organ will soothe their injured feelings. Browne says an art gallery will be on the top floor of the Garden; that the arena will be suitable for concerts as well as fights; that one of the largest pipe organs in the world will be installed; that the exhibitions will appeal to the ladies and there "will be no hawling seconds to make raucous horrors of our shows."

DARCY AND DILLON MEET NEXT MONTH

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Jack Dillon, claimant of the American light heavyweight title, will be Les Darcy's first opponent in America. Grant Hugh Browne, the New York promoter, has announced that Dillon would be substituted for Al McCoy and that Darcy's initial appearance in an American ring would take place as scheduled on March 8. The contest will be staged in Madison Square Garden, a permit for the contest having already been issued by the New York State Boxing Commission.

Dillon is to receive \$10,000 for meeting the Australian champion, McCoy was scheduled to box Dillon last September in Gotham but backed out of the match. The commission recently decided that McCoy must fulfill this engagement before being permitted to appear again.

"Now, Bobbie, didn't your conscience tell you that you had done wrong?" "No'm. I knew it already."

Announcement

Having taken over the Men's Clothing and Furnishing Business formerly owned by

F.G. Weaver
Limited
1117 Douglas Street

I wish to announce that the high reputation established by this firm will be maintained by me.

A complete Spring Stock of reliable merchandise ONLY will be placed in stock at an early date

George Straith

STORM ALONG COAST

Seas Rage Over Southern Oregon and Northern California—Highways Blocked by Snowdrifts

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Northern California was in the grip today of a heavy storm, which, according to the weather bureau, may be expected to extend its radius tomorrow to the extreme southern part of the state. Any damage the high wind may have done was more than made good, reports from agricultural districts say, by the heavy rains, which were fairly general and just what the farmers and stock raisers had been praying for.

The storm, which was moving tonight over eastern and central Oregon, caused a great stir off the coast, and a heavy wind that rolled between Point Conception and Eureka, and attained a velocity of 80 miles an hour off Point Reyes, caused trouble for coastwise shipping. The rainfall was heavy in the extreme north and in the Sacramento Valley. Rains will continue tomorrow, according to the weather bureau, in the northern part of the state. All overland trains were delayed by snow slides in the mountains.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 24.—Slides in the Mokelumne mountains tonight blocked the Southern Pacific line into Oregon. All northbound trains are held at Redding, all southbound at Dunsmuir.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Thomas J. Mooney, Convicted of Murder on Preparation Day in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 24.—Thomas J. Mooney, convicted for the bomb murders of last July, was sentenced to be hanged by Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin today. The execution was set for May 17, 1917, at San Quentin. Mooney took to the sentence without emotion. His mother wept.

The court pronounced judgment after refusing Mooney's plea for a new trial.

Mooney's defense attorneys announced late today that an appeal from the judgment would be taken to the district court of appeals.

Belgian Red Cross Appeal

LONDON, Feb. 24.—German authorities have ordered the closing of all schools in Belgium on account of a shortage in coal, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

ROTARY SPIRIT AT CONVENTION

Members of Northwestern Clubs Indulge in Hilarity at Vancouver—Timely Addresses at Business Session

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 24.—When a reverend gentleman is presented on behalf of several hundred visiting delegates with an immense wooden key some six feet in length, granting the freedom of the hotel, including band, and when at a banquet attended by over 600 ladies and gentlemen, the Mayor of the city sits adorned with a colored paper cap, and the representative of the Provincial Government is decorated with a paper crown, and when the nooses, musical and otherwise, would do credit to a New Year's eve in any city, the spirit of Rotarianism which marked the greater part of the fourth annual convention of the Northwestern Rotary Clubs, which met at the Hotel Vancouver today, may well be imagined. For the day, minus a few hours during the afternoon, when there was some suspicion of seriousness at the session for the discussion of the various phases of Rotarianism in its different applications, the staid business men from Calgary, Edmonton, Portland, Everett, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Victoria, and Winnipeg, let themselves loose for pure sociability and good fellowship, but at the banquet in the evening, the many ladies who accompanied the delegates proved they could be just as "good fellows" as the sterner sex.

Proceedings did not quite settle themselves until after the business meeting in the morning. Rev. Father O'Boyle delivered the invocation, and President F. J. MacGowan, of the Vancouver Club, was in the chair. While this session was in progress the ladies of the party were taken on a shopping trip to the principal sections of the city, and on their return were escorted over the Hotel Vancouver by Manager Turquand. About 450 delegates sat down to the lunch served in the ballroom, which had been freely decorated with British and American flags. Alderman R. H. Gale had the distinction of presiding over this function, with Mayor McBeath on his right and President MacGowan on his left. The Mayor made a happy speech in extending a welcome to the visitors, and presented the key of the city to Mr. MacGowan, the representative of the delegation. Then Manager Turquand presented the freedom of the hotel, emphasizing that the freedom extended to the bar, and Rev. Dr. Jones, of Seattle, was appointed custodian of the key, his fellow Rotarians from the dry belt expressing the opinion that the reverend gentleman could be safely trusted with it—as he would not reach the sacred precinct until after the rest of the party had quenched their Seattle drought.

The usual toast of the King having been honored, the health of the President of the United States was drunk, and the revelers sang an international anthem, which consisted of a verse of "God Save the King," followed by "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and then the Rotary:

My Rotary, in thee
All nations shall agree:
Of thee we sing.
Thy friendship men shall find
In all the world around.
Our hearts with "Service" bind;
Let praises ring.

When luncheon was nearly half through, the chairman announced that a number of ladies had been left stranded outside of their dining-hall, as the men had forgotten to give them their tickets, and they ran the risk of having to go away hungry as a consequence. The announcement was received with an outburst of hilarity, but the difficulty of the unfortunate ladies was soon relieved.

The gathering made it very evident from the outset that nothing of a serious character in the speeches would be tolerated, and passed the greater part of the time which should have been devoted to the dainties to the singing of informal songs and yells. The songs were set to the tunes of a hymn, a popular ditty or anything else, and were for the most part decidedly clever. They were of the variety that one is inclined with on a university commemoration day.

Vancouver came in for rather a bad time from the vocalists for the recent weather, and not unnaturally the Victorians were loud in their warblings and good-natured denunciation of this city and its mantle of snow. To the tune of "Tipperary" the Tacoma delegates bemoaned the fact that "it's such a long way to Vancouver when Seattle snows."

At the conclusion of the luncheon there were fifteen-minute stunts by delegates from Portland, Seattle, Victoria and Calgary, Spokane and Tacoma, and they proved as good as they were entertaining. The most successful moments during the luncheon were occupied by Mr. Moulton of Seattle with his rendition of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," while those present stood in honor of the boys at the front.

Extending the welcome of the city to the visitors Mayor McBeath said he was happy in meeting such a representative gathering of Rotarians. The city had its doors open to all law-abiding citizens, but they were especially pleased to welcome a gathering of business men. All the enjoyment they could get out of the city was theirs, the goodwill of the citizens was theirs, and during their sojourn if they saw anything for which they had a warm heart it was theirs and they could take it. There was only one limitation which he had imposed, for he had instructed the chief of police that no one wearing the Rotarian badge was to be admitted to the establishment. Moments during the luncheon were occupied by Mr. Moulton of Seattle with his rendition of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," while those present stood in honor of the boys at the front.

Following the banquet a reception and dance filled in the time until midnight.

Flame of Calgary dealt with "Service to Fellow Members"; Mr. W. H. Hutcheon, of Edmonton, with "Service Through Co-operation"; Mrs. Geo. L. Baker, of Portland, with "Service Through Community Beautifying"; Mr. J. Stanley Long, Seattle, "Service Through Cheerfulness"; Mr. Steele, Spokane, "Service to the Employee"; Mr. Edw. R. King, Tacoma, "Service to the Community"; the Rev. P. A. P. Chadwick, Victoria, "Service to Your Country"; and the Rev. Prof. J. A. Sharrard, M.A., B.D., Vancouver, "Service to the Rising Generation."

Rev. Mr. Chadwick's Address
Rev. P. A. P. Chadwick spoke as follows:

"Rotarianism, with true genius, has seized upon a single word, and is causing that word to shine in letters of gold wherever his banners have been displayed; that is, 'service,' said Rev. P. A. P. Chadwick, the speaker from the Victoria club at the afternoon session of the Rotary conference at Vancouver yesterday. His subject was 'Service to One's Country.'"

Service had been the inspiring force of many a noble life. It might be truly said that the world had been bettered alone by the men whose motto had been "I Serve." The world's greatest hero had said, "I come not to be ministered unto, but to serve."

Service had always been a vigorous and forceful word, and as the occasion arose, it shone with increasing glory. The higher the object upon which one devoted service, the greater became the word.

"Among the great causes to which a man may contribute service, his country occupies a foremost place," continued Mr. Chadwick. "There is every reason why we should, in carrying out the spirit of Rotary, render our very best and most loyal service to our country. It is the land of our forefathers—the land of our birth. Beneath its banner we are protected so that we may carry on our business without molestation. Still more vital to our best interests, our country's flag is the symbol of those priceless liberties which the struggle of past centuries have procured."

"I am well aware that many of our fellow Rotarians present come from the great nation to our south, and we bid them the heartiest welcome to our British soil, more particularly as their country has shown hearts and hands to be with us in this great struggle for national liberty in which we are now engaged. For us both it is true, that never before has our country had a greater claim on our best services."

The Rev. Mr. Chadwick then dealt with seven phases of Rotary service to one's country in paragraphs drawn from the thoughts centered in words whose initials were the letters of the word Service.

In the first place, service entailed sacrifice. Men went away to the battlefields; many of them paid the supreme sacrifice. He it to the eternal shame of all nations if they did not learn from this example that personal sacrifice of no mean order was demanded of them by their country.

Secondly, the best kind of service could be rendered through industry or profession. The farmer could add to the wealth of the nation by increasing the productivity of his holdings, and this spirit was applicable to every line of endeavor or profession. Richer than exploit natural resources for selfish advancement, a true Rotarian would render high service to his country by adding to its national wealth his own efficiently conducted business.

Thirdly, righteousness. Personal uprightness and honor in life was a contribution to the country's welfare demanded by the highest Rotary ideal. It had been shown that when "righteousness departed from a nation, decay set in; and its own individuality, of their contributions of character."

Fourthly, virtue. By virtue was meant manliness. Manhood was a precious element in life, and, as such, every Rotarian present his own to the broad sphere of service to his country, but he should strive that, by his own example and sympathy and teaching, the boys of the land should be shown the way to become men.

Fifthly, industry. Industry was practical, or nothing, but it was found actuated by ideals. No man could read the Rotary Magazine without realizing that every Rotarian should be directed by the vision of very lofty ideals. Industry was the history of a country. Though the study of national history one would become thoroughly in touch with the ideals upon which it had been built, and then it was his duty to render his own service in such a way as to contribute to the national character.

Sixthly, and seventhly, constructive enthusiasm. These might well be considered together. Some did most of their fighting through criticism. These delighted to destroy what others were endeavoring to build. True Rotarianism was constructive, not destructive. Constructive enthusiasm was what was needed, for nothing was ever accomplished without enthusiasm. It was the mainspring and heart of progress. Like charity, it blessed him who gave, as well as him who received.

"These seven ingredients, spelled by the letters of the word Service, complete the seven-hued rainbow of Rotary national service. May this rainbow ever inspire us as Rotarians to perform that sacred duty," concluded the speaker.

District Governor
The session, which lasted for over three hours, was attended by a number of ladies and several of the speeches were of a very high order.

At the conclusion of the discussion voting took place for the honor of district governor, and Mr. Ralph Shaffer, of Tacoma, was selected to succeed Mr. Steele.



THE ART OF SAPPING
and missing dates far back into history. In the Middle Ages a sap was driven under the moat. Then the soldier protected by a stone beam set to work on the wall. He propped the beam round with wood and when the breach was big enough set fire to the wood and the wall collapsed. The defenders attacked by throwing stones and boiling oil from the parapets and by shooting from sapping towers.

If hard work is sapping your strength—reinforce with BOVRIL.

HARD work does not hurt you if you are properly fed. But if your food does not nourish you, fatigue saps your strength until a breach is made for illness to enter in. You are sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.

The body-building powers of Bovril have been proved by independent scientific investigation to be ten to twenty times the amount taken. And that is exactly why Bovril is so valuable when one is working at high pressure.

The body is being perpetually and literally "broken down". The old tissues perish and must be replaced by new ones. This process is known to science as "metabolism" and the harder you work the faster the body is "broken down".

Bovril helps you to build up the body faster than work and life break it down. That is why Bovril safe-guards your health and gives you, over and above, that store of splendid energy which makes living a pleasure. Start taking Bovril to-day.

BOVRIL FOR THE FRONT
We have made special arrangements on receipt of \$2.50 to despatch from our factory in London, Eng., half a dozen 4 lb. tins of Concentrated Campdown Bovril post free to any Canadian Soldier in England or with the Expeditionary Forces.
This is an exceptionally good and cheap way of sending Bovril to your friends. BOVRIL, Ltd., 21, St. Peter St., Montreal.

In spite of the increase in the cost of Beef, the raw material of Bovril, the price of Bovril has not been increased since the outbreak of the war.

Bovril gives strength to win

BURDEN OF WAR GROWS HEAVIER

New Load of Taxation Laid on Shoulders of German People—Finance Minister Talks of "Indemnity."

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—This year's imperial budget amounts to 5,035,000,000 marks, as against 3,755,000,000 marks last year, or an increase of 1,277,000,000 marks. It was announced in the Reichstag yesterday by Count von Roeder, Finance Minister, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters. In the course of his speech in which he asked for a new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, Count von Roeder explained that the increase in taxation was necessary because the budget provided no new money, although the "safety law" enacted last year called for an increase of 50 to 60 per cent in the legal reserve.

Dealing with the proposed new coal tax, the Finance Minister said that the question of taking over the coal mines by the state had been rejected as impossible. He added that Germany was well able to rely on her coal production and that the commodity could be taxed

all the more easily because, in spite of the war conditions, the price was lower than in foreign countries, averaging 15 to 18 marks. He maintained that an average taxation of 3½ marks on coal and 10 pfennings on lignite was not too high.

In addition to the coal tax, there would be a levy of 10 to 15 per cent on railroad tickets and 7 per cent on all freight.

Count von Roeder said that the war credit voted last October was nearly exhausted, and continued:

"As in all the belligerent countries, so also here, the war expenditures in the last few months have created a certain tension, but it is certainly not greater with us than with our enemies. I have no reason to suppose that the proportion of two to one which I estimated in October as existing between the expenditures of the Entente and the Central Powers has changed."

"Against the demands of our enemies for reparation we shall be able to put them, the Finance Minister.

The Reichstag voted the credit and adjourned until Tuesday next.

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was afterwards with the Dunsmuir interests on barges, on the tipple, on the City of Nanaimo, and other vessels of the collier fleet.

The deceased leaves a widow, two daughters, Mrs. M. Dick, of Graham Street, and Mrs. C. Wharf, of Obed Avenue, and two sons, Stewart and Richard Davis. The remains are being shipped to Victoria, and will arrive here on the G. T. P. steamer Prince Rupert on Sunday next, March 4, accompanied by the widow, when funeral arrangements will be made.

The late Captain Davis was very well known, and his death is keenly regretted by a wide circle of friends throughout the entire island.

SOLDIER PUGILISTS GET LOTS OF LEAVE

Prizefighter soldiers expect to keep on fighting for side purses to augment the King's shilling, despite the complaints of less pugacious comrades. Jimmy Wilde, flyweight champion, having at last joined the gymnastic staff, is hopeful of meeting upstarts just as the heavier boxers have done, thanks to the sportsmanship of their commanding officers.

"Professional fighters are often granted leave of absence to engage in fights when business men who gave up their enterprises are unable to obtain any liberty," wrote one irate soldier. "In some regiments stationed near London it is a by-word to say you are a coming champion, to obtain leave."

Red Cross relief, however, has been largely furthered by the free services of various boxing champions. Hardly a week passes in London without some glove exhibition for charity's sake.

Who Pays the Penalty?

Last April two of our representatives solicited applications for life assurance from a prominent Toronto wholesale merchant and his son. They succeeded in selling to the father a policy for a considerable amount, but the son could not be induced to protect his dependents in this way against the financial loss which would result from his early death. Less than two months afterwards the daily newspapers

recorded the tragic story of the younger man's accidental death. His failure to act when action was possible deprives his family of the insurance money which he could have secured to them so easily.

Have you made any provision for your wife and little ones in case you should die suddenly? An Imperial Home Protection Policy will do it. Write for particulars to-day; tomorrow may be too late.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada
Head Office, Toronto
Branches, Victoria, Vancouver, etc.

YOUR FAILING TEETH

Can Be Scientifically Corrected for a Very Reasonable Sum by the Foremost Dentist in Western Canada

Dr. Gilbert's
Painless Dental Parlors

Victoria's Modern Dental Institution
1304 Government St., Cor. Yates

DR. GILBERT'S FAMOUS "NATURAL" TEETH \$10 PER SET

Fifteen years of striving and continuous effort are put into every dental operation performed in Dr. Gilbert's offices—fifteen years of persistent betterment.

That is why so very many people will have nothing less than the skill, ability and wide experience of Dr. Gilbert, together with the exclusive features of Victoria's modern dental institution.

DR. GILBERT IS A SPECIALIST IN GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGEWORK

ESTIMATES GIVEN FREE

Phone 2624

OPTION OPEN EVENING CONCURRENT LAMP ASSISTANCE BY ATTENDANCE

On Friday March 2nd
All Good Grocery Stores Drug Stores Furniture Stores Piano Houses Hardware Stores and Garages Will Have

Elrado

Polish

Because It Is Paramount

See Page 11 This Paper Friday Morning

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Children's Aid Society—The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held tomorrow at 3:30 p.m.

Instructed by H. E. ROBERTS, Federal Marshal, Salt Spring Island, I will sell by Public Auction.

St. David's Day—All Welsh people and their friends are invited to attend a social at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Thursday, March 1, at 8 p.m.

Lodge Britannia, 318—Members requested to attend special meeting Tuesday, 3:30, K. of P. Hall. Important business.

The monthly meeting of the Navy League Chapter, I.O.R.E., will be held on February 27 at the residence of the regent, Mrs. D. Dole, 1023 Fairfield Road, at 8:45 p.m.

The regular meeting of the Women's Canadian Club will be held in the Y. W. C. A. on Monday, February 26th, at 3 p.m., when Rev. R. L. McTavish will speak on "Modern Chivalry, or Knight-hood of the Twentieth Century."

Congregational Church—This evening Rev. Charles Croucher will preach. Subject, "Are All Men Equal?" Special music by the choir, assisted by Miss M. McLaren, and Mr. E. Petch, favorite soloists.

Burns Lecture—Rev. John Gibson Inker will deliver his well-known address on "Burns" in the James Bay Methodist Church on Monday, February 26. The lecture will be supplemented by lantern views and musical numbers.

Raffle for hand-painted tea set donated by Madame Le Hugot to the boys of Central School in aid of the Returned Soldiers Recreation Fund. As over 500 tickets have already been sold, the drawing is expected to take place in a few days, but will be announced later. Buy your tickets at the Fit-Rite Clothing Store, corner Yates and Government.

The firm of F. G. Weaver & Co. has changed hands and hereafter will be owned and managed by Mr. George Strath, well known both locally and in the East as an up-to-date clothing salesman. In fact he has the reputation of being one of the best salesmen in the line in the West. George is a graduate of the Koester Window Trimming and Card Writing College of Chicago, in which city he spent a year following up this line, after which he came West, and for the last few years he has been in the garment furnishing line, in which business he has made a complete success.

The Surgeon—Don't worry, old chap. You'll get something some day, and then I'll be home.

The Intimate Friend—My dear boy, be assured of one thing—I'll never let you out me up—I'll live first!

GOING, GOING, GOING!!!

I ALMOST got acquainted WITH A charming man at a DINNER PARTY last evening but THE WOMAN who sat between US HAD spent too much MONEY for hair that had BELONGED to others. EVERY FLEASANTRY of mine WAS EITHER hooked by A CURSE or deflected by A FALSE POOL. Then, too, I FANCIED THAT all of the ORIGINAL OWNERS of that ASSORTMENT of hair were blossoming TO OUR conversation and IT EMBARRASSED ME. Why in THE WORLD more women don't LEARN OF HENRIETTE and TRY FOR the home grown VARIETY of hair is a MYSTERY to me.

Yours for beautiful hair,
Henriette Mary

DESCRIBES JOURNEY OF 11TH C.M.R. TO FRANCE

Pte. George Mooney Tells How Draft for 72nd Battalion Went to Scene of Action—Battleground Is Frozen.



PT. GEORGE MOONEY.

In the following letter Pte. George Mooney, who left here with the 11th C.M.R., describes the trip made by a draft of that unit to France, where it reinforced the 72nd Battalion:

"At last we are in France, having been kept waiting at Bramshott for nearly a week after being warned for a draft to reinforce the 72nd Battalion. You will probably remember this battalion as the Seaforth Highlanders who left Vancouver about April, 1915. At that time they were in kilts, but since coming to France they had them taken away and were issued serge trousers, and instead of a glengarry they now wear a balmoral—a kind of tam o' shanter. When we came over we were given the latter in place of our field service caps, and I can assure you it caused a great deal of amusement amongst us at first. The novelty has worn off now, but we are given to understand that when the warm weather comes around kilts will again be in vogue with us. Isn't that amusing indeed? Whoever heard of a draft of the C.M.R. wearing kilts? Can you imagine me in kilts? I can't. If such should be the case I will have worn all the different uniforms—first, serge, bandoliers and breeches; then infantry trousers and heavy boots, and lastly kilts and glengarry. Perhaps it is too soon to talk of the latter, but anyway that is how matters stand at present.

Leave Bramshott

"We left Bramshott early on a Saturday morning at 5 a.m. and marched to the station with our full packs—about three miles. After a wait of about an hour and a half on the station the train came in and we got aboard. We had to make a change of trains, which made another wait of an hour, so Major Callaghan, who was in charge of us on escort duty to France, gave us permission to leave our packs on the station platform and take a stroll around the town. It certainly was considerable of him, for time soon passed, and it gave us a feeling of freedom and let us know as well that one of our officers could trust us and rely on us being back on time.

"We eventually reached Southampton, about noon, and had to hang around the docks until about 4 p.m. before we were allowed on board the transport. They are certainly strange vessels, something like a lake boat, being side paddle driven. Before going on board the transport we walked away our time strolling around the docks, looking at the hospital ships riding at anchor. We were pretty well packed up on the boat, there being several drafts with us going to different battalions. We left about 5 p.m. and after running through a snowstorm we eventually reached about midnight. After getting sorted out and lined up, which took the best part of an hour, we marched to the base through mud and water for about seven miles, while all the time it was snowing. We had practically no sleep on the boat, so the march with our heavy packs was not any too nice. We were glad to get our packs off and partake of a hot breakfast, which was waiting for us. After this meal and a good wash it was about 6 o'clock, so we were lined up again and marched about 100 yards to our quarters, which seemed to be surrounded with nothing but mud.

Everyone in Tents

"At the base everyone lives in tents, excepting those in charge of the stores. These have wooden huts. The tents had wooden floors, but those were soon covered with mud. We slept ten men to a tent and were told we were lucky, because most men when they arrive at the base have to sleep about fifteen to a tent. Anyway, I'm glad they did not put more than ten in ours, because there was very little room to spare as it was. We arrived at the base on Sunday and met the boys of our other draft who had left about five weeks ahead of us and had been training there while waiting orders to go up the line to the front. I met one of the C.M.R.'s, Tommy Moore was one of them—I don't think you know any of the others.

"We received orders during the afternoon to draw our extra kit, as we were to go up the line the following day. We were given sheepskin coats, which are worn over our tunics and are certainly nice and warm, sheepskin mitts, rifles and bayonets, steel gas helmets and goggles—the latter for use against tear shells. Besides, we had issued to us 120 rounds of ammunition, all of these things having to be packed together with our regular equipment which we brought along with us from England.

"Our previous draft left to go up the line on Sunday night, but although we were warned for Monday we did not go up until Tuesday night. We got moving after the usual waiting around that goes into the army, and marched about five miles to the station. There we boarded another train and after being switched to sidetracks and freight yards several times, and travelling almost at a snail's pace when we did move, we reached the end of our journey, but not our mission.

End of the Journey

"We were glad to get on our feet again, for we had been cramped up in the small compartments of a French train with wooden seats, together with heavy equipment and rifles, which doesn't leave very much room for moving around. Anyway, as I said, we got to the end of our railway journey after

having lived on hard biscuit, bully beef and jam all the time. From the station, after waiting another hour, we marched for about four miles to a barn, where we were told we were to stay for the night. We soon had our equipment off and flopped with our boots, puttees and overcoats on and went to sleep, which we were certainly in need of.

"In the morning (although it was about 3:30 a.m. when we reached our resting place) we made ourselves some hot tea in our mess tins over a fire built in an old tin can, and this, together with bully beef and hard biscuit, sufficed for breakfast. We made another move shortly after to huts about three miles further up the road, and they were more comfortable quarters, although not up to the standard for huts we had in Victoria and England. Anyway, they looked good to us after our journey was over. We are in what is called a rest camp, where the troops, after coming out of the trenches, clean up and rest for six days after their eighteen days in the trenches. This battalion has to clean all mud from their clothes, equipment, and shine all the brass fittings when they come in from the trenches, so you can bet they have very little time to themselves.

Cheerfulness of Soldiers

"We hear some wild stories at times, and yet there is a humorous side to some of them. One thing that strikes a newcomer here is the cheerfulness of all the boys. Why, no one seems to know. Some say it's the don't care feeling one gets after a time, but whatever it really is, it's a wonderful thing, for they have to endure many hardships, even when Frits is not firing at them, for they have always to be on the alert. At present there is very little doing out here, for we only hear the guns now and again, although we are only about seven or eight miles from the firing-line. At night time we can see the flares going up all the time, and they make light out of darkness. We don't feel too badly, although there is not a great deal of anything. There is no fresh meat, of course, so we have a mulligan made out of bully beef. Everything is canned here, including butter, or rather, I should say, margarine.

"We get fifteen francs (three dollars) every two weeks, and, believe me, it takes all to buy little necessities to keep things going. Take, for instance, today. We were issued a loaf of bread between five of us and this has to last for twenty-four hours. This means that we will have to buy bread tomorrow morning, for we ate the whole works in one meal tonight. A loaf of bread here costs fifteen cents, and it's not that nice white Canadian bread either.

"We expected to go up with the rest of the battalion after they had their six-day rest, but today one of our boys in the draft was taken to hospital with measles, so it means we will be quarantined here in billets for about two weeks. "It has been snowing here lately, and already there is about four feet of snow. The ground is frozen hard, so you can imagine it is pretty cold in the trenches.

"Just as I'm writing this Eddie Hunter has come in to give us a call, and he looks fine. He has been in the trenches and is back taking a rest. Everyone is crowding around him, so cannot get much of an opportunity to talk to him. He wishes to be remembered to all at the Willows."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No letters to the Editor will be printed except over the proper signature of the writer. This rule admits of no exceptions.

Example and Precept

Sir,—One reads a lot nowadays on cultivation of vacant lots. I know of two such beautiful sites, one adjoining Bank Street School, the other the Yates Street School. If these were ploughed up, manured and cultivated by the school children it would serve a host of purposes and would certainly enlarge their minds from baseball and the like. Enclosed is a cutting.

WALTER DANDRIDGE.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24, 1917.

The Diggers
(It is stated on good authority that the Town Council will personally cultivate the land adjoining the park.)

The murder is out.

And each Alderman stout,
Quite bursting with vim and with vigor,
Will shoulder his blade
(I refer to his spade),
And go down to the Park as a digger!

Every Councillor, too
And they are not a few,
Regardless of snar or of snigger,
Resplendent in boots
Fit for rural pursuits,
To the Park will go down as a digger!

Can the Burgess do less
Than such energy bless?
(Though he hopes that the rates won't
be bigger.)

He must join the glad throng,
If he's weak or he's strong,
And go down to the Park as a digger!

Then Woman will ask
For a share in the task
(An excellent thing for her figure!)
And one of these days
She'll abandon her stays,
And be off to the Park as a digger!

It's awfully hard
For an elderly bard
To work and to sweat like a nigger,
But I'm really sincere,
Bringing a spade (and some beer),
For I'm off to the Park as a digger.

Confession

Sir,—It is with a great deal of amusement I read Ald. John's grandiloquent equal about his taxes. He says, when he finds he is to be sued to cure the city's just dues from him, "that he doesn't consider such a proposition fair or just or manly," and that it amounts to confession. I remember a few months ago the gent was howling for prohibition without compensation which is absolutely nothing else but confession, and now because he won't pay his just debt he evidently feels that he is getting a little of what he tried so hard to give others.

Alderman Andrew is to be congratulated for the stand he has taken. From now, my friend, more power to your elbow; give some of these people who are so very anxious to amend on other people's business a touch of their own medicine.

H. P. WALKER.

610 McPherson Avenue,
Victoria, B.C., Feb. 23, 1917.

Street Transportation

Sir,—The present spell of severe weather serves to illustrate how foolish it would be for us to depend upon the jitneys for our means of street transportation. I hold no brief for the street car company, but the incapacity of the jitneys is now shown up as glaringly that attention ought to be drawn to the fact that the street-cars are vital to the well-being of the community.

In bad weather the jitneys are laid up in the garages and the burden of keeping the streets clear and maintaining a service is thrown upon the street



We Will Make You a Hand-Tailored Suit for \$25

Our samples of Spring cloths have just arrived. The qualities surpass our expectations, the patterns are new and very attractive. Our Special Offer in a \$25.00 hand-tailored Suit should certainly appeal to you. We make the style you want and the finish you like with no extra charge.

Fit-Rite Made-to-Measure Clothes

Our \$25 Suit

are the best this good old Canada of ours produces. They are made of imported cloths and in the most modern factories. Our samples are here and ready for your inspection.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

Richardson & Stephens

Fit-Rite

Cor. Government and Yates Sts.

car company. In fine weather the jitneys reappear and compete for the business which they made no effort to care for in bad weather. There is an element of unfairness about this which must appeal to all. How long would we continue to patronize a baker or butcher who would consent to serve us only in fine weather? The weather has given us a lesson; and the thinking portion of the public must now realize how unwise it is to encourage, by extending patronage to the jitneys, a form of street transportation which cannot be depended upon. On the principle of "giving the devil his due" we must admit that the street car system is vital to community life and for that reason deserving of our undivided support.

HENRY J. DYSON.

1635 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.,
February 23, 1917.

A Timely Protest

Sir,—I am requested by the Victoria branch of the Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia to endorse our leader in today's Colonist, as "An Unreasonable Request." As soon as the report of the meeting held at Vancouver came through here, Mr. W. A. Jameson, vice-president and chairman of this branch, immediately telegraphed and personally protested against his action of "sectionalism," which the Victoria branch will not support.

F. WESTLEY-NEWTON
Victoria, B.C., February 23, 1917.

The Dog on the Farm

Sir,—At a meeting of the stockbreeders I made the sweeping assertion that the dog had no place on the average farm on Vancouver Island. For three years I herded sheep on the western ranges, enduring the heat of summer, the thirst of the desert and the cold of winter. My sole companion was a Scotch collie, trained by word and gesture in the management of the flock, and whose fidelity and devotion constituted the happiest of memories. But between the utility of a well-trained sheep dog and the average farm dog here there is no parallel. Like many others I was obsessed with the idea that a farm without a dog was an anomaly. The dog we know is a nondescript, of no particular breed, often incapable of being trained, and a source of danger to the entire neighborhood. Beyond control, their nocturnal wanderings are a menace to every flock of sheep. Farmers are afraid to keep sheep on account of their expeditions, which are more destructive than that of wild animals. Every man regrets the inclination that his dog will molest sheep, and, when a flock has been ravaged, it

is difficult to find the owner of the dogs that did the killing. No increase in the production of sheep is possible until the dog problem has been solved, and the drastic measures now in contemplation will be productive of good.

It appears to be a maxim that the poorer a man is the more dogs he keeps. My subscription to an indigent family terminated when I discovered two dogs tied up in the back yard. The country is full of dogs not worth the powder to blow them up. Every farm dog is a magnet to nocturnal visitors. The dog which would not dream of molesting his owner's sheep by himself is incited to the hunt, and having begun in sport often ends in killing. Having tasted blood, his whole nature changes. A certain degree of tranquility is essential to the welfare of all farm animals. Even in his playfulness the farm dog constitutes a detriment to livestock. A sudden commotion in the poultry yard means soft-shelled eggs in the henhouse. I have seen a pig expire after being chased by a dog. Even where no material damage is done, the dog reverses the order. Both are bad. A poorly trained dog is a menace to visitors, to livestock, a source of infection and a disseminator of disease.

A prominent citizen of Vancouver, who has shot over the best farms in the Lower Mainland, declared in convention that his dog was worth more than all the sheep in the country. This sentiment is very generally diffused.

For twenty years I have farmed with sheep in Melchocin. I believed that the services of a dog were indispensable to their management. A Scotch collie greeted our visitors at the front gate, and at night his honest bark made the walking ring. To keep everything at work in the secret of successful farming, it might be said, little attention he spent his days lying on the door mat or chasing automobiles on the public road. He destroyed flower beds and kept the lawn in an unsanitary condition. At night he would steal away from the farm, and I was threatened with a fine on account of his depredations. His board cost \$2.75 per quarter, besides scraps from the kitchen. Every animal on the farm was his enemy. The sheep refused to come to the sheds, and many became wild and unmanageable. The bounding of the cow would seriously decrease the flow of milk, and his sudden appearance in the farm yard co-

Leckie Shoes

Leckie's Boots are All Leather

This is an important point to remember when so many cheap boots are on the market selling at double the prices they used to before the war.

Cheap boots—made mostly from paper and pulp substitutes for leather—are dear at any time, but it is positive extravagance to buy them at their present prices.

Buy LECKIE All Leather Boots and get what you pay for.

The Quality goes IN before the Name goes ON—that's a Leckie

customed commotion and terror. The horses would rush at him on every occasion, and nothing was safe from his assault. When he devoured the best part of a carcass of beef and denied all knowledge of the act, his untimely and was accomplished with an axe. With the elimination of the dog nuisance, peace and harmony reigned on the farm. It was no longer necessary to set up and chastise a dog baying at the moon. Nocturnal canine visits ceased. No sudden interruption in the farm yard, no cows refusing to let down their milk. Today the sheep come regularly to the sheds to be fed, and many eat apples from our hands. Automobiles pass the front gate in safety. Visitors enter without trepidation. No salubrious kennel pollutes the atmosphere of the home. Nor is his assistance required in protecting game, and when a panther visits the flock we procure the services of a neighbor who keeps dogs for the hunt. When the

snow lies deep over hill and valley I stand at the front door and call over the 600 acres of pasture, and within an hour every sheep is eating hay in the shade, with no fear of a dog to disturb them. Peace and tranquility have reigned on the farm since the dog nuisance was eliminated. I miss his companionship, but no dog problem for me.

J. D. RHED.

Victoria, B.C., February 23, 1917.

Mrs. Youngbridge—If you have a nice fresh lamb, I'd like the chops, please.

Butcher—We killed a lamb only yesterday, ma'am. How many would you like?

Mrs. Youngbridge—How many? Why, I thought a lamb had only two.

The Butler—What will your father do for the man who marries you?

The Girl—All the rest of the family, I suppose.

At the Playhouses



Master Paul and his "Mystic Bird"—an attraction at the Pantages Theatre this week.

THEATRE GUIDE

Pantages—High class Vaudeville all week.
Feature Films
 First half of week
Royal Victorians—Superstitions
 War Film
Domination—W. S. Hart in "The Devil's Double"
Columbia—Charlie Chaplin in "The Floorwalker"
Variety—House Peters and Myrtle Steadman in "The Happiness of Three Women"
Majestic—Charlie Chaplin in a 7-reel Revue.

London is looking forward to the return of Sir Herbert Tree. His American tour ended on the tenth of this month at Philadelphia, and it is expected that he will sail at once for England. His next task involves the finding of a West End theatre for "The Great Lover," the American play recently acquired by him. The titular part of this is that of a middle-aged man who is not only a great lover but a great singer, although the spectators have to take his wonderful vocal powers for granted. Not so with the heroine, a distinguished prima donna, who is called upon to give convincing proof of her talent before the audience. This character was formerly played by Miss Betty Calhoun, and while in Chicago recently, Sir Herbert, finding that Madame Edvina was appearing there, hastened to offer it to her. Unfortunately her engagements, it would seem, did not permit of her accepting the proposal. As far as is known, the part is not yet filled. Imperishable records of Sir Herbert's stay on this side of the "pond" have been left in the film. One of these was shown at the Royal Victoria for the last half of the past week.

The screen seems to hold a wonderful spell. It gets high and the lowly sooner or later. Charles E. Sebastian, former police chief and former mayor of the city of Los Angeles, is one of the more recent notables to be attracted to the bright light. He started work in a Hollywood studio a week or so ago in a picture, the scenario for which was by Sebastian's own life, showing that he has greater courage than many a man.

Speaking of Los Angeles, one may take it with a grain of salt or not, but, nevertheless, the Chamber of Commerce there has compiled statistics to the effect that three-fourths of the American supply of films are now being produced in Southern California.

New York is to have a new film theatre, the Triumph, to seat 2,500 people. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Doesn't look as though Gotham expects the motion picture popularity to fade.

The filming of a story by Irvin S. Cobb, with Mae Marsh in the starring role, is the first Goldwyn production to get under way in the Fort Lee studios. Ralph W. Ince is directing. Perhaps, one of these days, Cobb will make a motion picture out of his famous interview with the late Earl Kitchener.

Mae Marsh is to have her real sister, Marguerite Marsh, as her screen sister in her new play. Speculation has been rife since the parting of Mae Marsh and Robert Harton as who would be Mae Marsh's leading man. Vernon Steele, a legitimate actor, is to have the place, according to a recent announcement.

Pauline Frederick, who, since leaving the stage for the screen, has gained new laurels for herself, is now to be starred by the Famous Players in an adaptation of Daudet's story, "Rapha," the heroine of which is one of the most picturesque characters of fiction.

Mary Pickford's new work will be in adaptations of "Rabson of Sunbrook Farm," and "Paddy Longlegs."

Annette Kellerman is reported to be making a big success with her New York Hippodrome show. She is supported by 200 diving girls. They perform in the largest diving tank yet built in a playhouse. Miss Kellerman makes her entrances from the top of a swimming slide down the side, and disappears into the pool which is constructed with a glass front so that the audience may see her movements in the water. At either side are smaller tanks in which the mermaids of lesser reputation display themselves. Miss

PANTAGES Frank Fogarty, "The Dublin Minstrel," perhaps the best Irish humorist and story teller on the stage today, is an artist to his finger tips, having a stage presence that is unsurpassed and a way of telling his stories that belong to him alone. Fogarty—facially—only wears a grin behind the footlights, and he was the first man of Irish type to break away from the conventional stage Irishman with the rum whiskers and the well-known burlesque make-up. Fogarty is the headliner of the bill which will open at the Pantages this week with the matinee performance tomorrow.

The Six Berio Diving Girls give a sensational exhibition of trick and fancy diving, also introducing dancing and singing. Each of these girls holds some American record for swimming and diving, and two have world's records—Madeline, for style, grace, figure and fancy diving, and Florence, as the only girl who ever succeeded in swimming out to the Boston light, a distance of twelve miles, against a bad current.

Mach and Valmar present a novelty singing and talking act, in which the man, as a clubman slightly intoxicated, furnishes the comedy, and the young lady plays several numbers on the violin.

"The Mystic Bird" will perhaps be remembered by many of the Pantages patrons, having proven a very capable little entertainer here about a year ago. This beautiful little canary is able to pick up and follow, with sweetness and accuracy, a number of popular and classical selections played by a boy, Master Paul, on his violin, and repeats calls of various birds as the boy runs them over on the violin.

Grace Edmond, "The Story-Song Girl," shows much originality, it is said, in her entire act, which consists of songs, different from those usually heard in vaudeville, and recitations.

Dix and Dixie, novelty versatile entertainers, do a song and dance, club juggling, and black wire balancing.

Very much interest will be taken in this week's installment of "The Shielding Shadow." This will be the last episode of the fascinating mystery, and will reveal the identity of the Shielding Shadow, which is expected to have an element of surprise in it. Who is the Ravenger? Can you guess? If you think you have the answer you may find you have guessed wrong. Our advice is, don't fall to see this episode. It is filled with exciting scenes, and forms a suitable climax to a very interesting serial story. Pearly White is coming to the Pantages screen next week in her newest, and, in many respects, best photoplay serial, "Pearl of the Army."

Kellerman's costume is of a sealy variety, very effective in appearance, but of not much weight or warmth. The flower and fairy costumes are described as things of beauty and were said by the correspondents to atone for the mermaid's lack of clothes. An effective moment in the performance is when the nymphs dash over a waterfall into the pool below. All of which is intended to create a desire to go to New York for the express purpose of seeing the wonderful production.

Elsie Ferguson has decided to go into the motion pictures. She is not to be blamed in the least if the reported salary of \$5,000 a week is a reality.

A benefit performance was held recently at the Century in New York for the Actors Fund. The organization netted \$10,000 therefrom. Almost every big star in the metropolis gave their services, and from an artistic standpoint, as well as a financial one, it was pronounced a great show.

Law Fields is trying for the first time a serious role. It is his own play, called "Bosom Friends," and he is trying it out up-state in New York before braving the critics of Broadway. It is to be hoped that the experiment will not be as serious for him as many another similar adventure.

FAIRBANKS' SMILE
IS FROM HIS HEART

Says He Grins Because He Is Full of Joy of Living, and Furthermore, He Likes to Admit the Fact

Douglas Fairbanks was recently asked by an inquisitive friend to account for his almost permanent smile. "I got into the habit of grinning," replied he, "from sheer delight at being alive and at work." "What appeals to you mostly in your screen work?" the inquisitive friend again questioned. "Best of all in moving picture work," said the star, "is the consciousness of having to give an economic quality to

the first time in Victoria. With such a programme offered, the many patrons of the Majestic have a big treat in store.

PRESS AGENTS OF FILMS HAVE CLUB
 Nights of "Screeners' Skedaddles" Attract Fan Lovers—Big Men in the Business on Roll

Los Angeles have claim to having the only semi-spasmodically-meeting but permanent and self-starting photoplay organization in the world. It is the Screen Club, founded some two years ago by four enterprising young men in the old publicity room at Universal City. The quartet was composed of Bennie Zeidman, Don Meany, Ford Beebe and J. C. Jensen, of motion picture news fame. A little later, Clarke Irvine dropped in, closely followed by William E. Wing and M. G. Jones, the well-known Universal publicity director. Other shining lights soon allied themselves with the organization until at the present day meetings, one could even find there no less than Kenneth McGaffey, the Swedish bard of the Lasky studios, and Kenneth O'Hare, the Irish Prince of Culver City. Crane Wilbur is a loyal screamer, Al Christie, Wallis Reid, Louise Glau and many others usually find their way to the Town and Country Club on nights of the "Screeners' Skedaddles."

EUGENIC FILM IS BARRED BY COURT
 "Garden of Knowledge" Is Not for Public, Says Judge Landis in Chicago Court

After viewing "The Garden of Knowledge," a film concerned with eugenics, Judge Landis, in the Federal Court of the United States at Chicago, recently decreed that the garden had better be ploughed under, for leaves and all. "The scheme on both sides," said the judge, "was to commercialize this picture. In view of the fact that the alleged story in it is plainly a vehicle to give a excuse for the exhibition of bare-skinned women, I'll restrain everybody from producing the picture."

"It must either be destroyed or hidden away some place where it can't be found."

Controversy arose when a number of film companies sought to produce the picture, and litigation in the Federal Court followed.

Rehearsal Ball
 The government school where dancers are trained for the Russian Imperial Ballet is shown, together with the training itself, in "The Dancer's Peril," the next Alice Brady picture for the World Film Corporation. For these scenes, Alexis Koelloff and his entire ballet corps were engaged and Koelloff himself superintended the training, with Miss Brady as one of his many pupils. Later in the play Miss Brady, Koelloff and his troupe of 100 dancers, the ballet "The Dancer's Peril," as a part of a supposed opera performance in the Imperial Opera House, Petrograd, reproducing the stage and the crowded auditorium.

board is what counts with both producer and exhibitor. But that value would not be lessened if he appeared in something better than a mere "vehicle," nothing more or less than a machine screen story, with artificial fidelity written all over it, and stale business written all through it.

Chaplin is an artist of larger capacity, of greater versatility than is apparent to those who know him only in his machine screen story, with artificial fidelity written all over it, and stale business written all through it. He is chased down a moving staircase which is getting up. Some pure psychology there makes it the funniest incident of the story. He needs bigger opportunity, his personality is so convincing that "The Floorwalker" will win and keep many an audience laughing after it is well under way.

VARIETY House Peters and Myrtle Steadman will be seen at the Variety Theatre on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Company's production of "The Happiness of Three Women," adapted for the screen from Albert Payson Terhune's unusual story. The story of "The Happiness of Three Women" has to do with the adventures of Billy Craig, a young attorney. His fiancée, the wife of a jealous husband, and the loving helpmeet of a bank cashier, are the three women whose happiness Craig holds in the hollow of his hand. For a time it would appear that he must either sacrifice his fiancée, and incur the wrath of the jealous husband, or send the bank cashier, an innocent man, to prison. How matters are straightened out by the quick wit of a woman must naturally be seen to be enjoyed. One of the unusual features of the production is the exposure of the method used by clever attorneys to secure confessions from criminals.

MAJESTIC A Chaplin riot best described the bill offered at the Majestic Theatre for the first three days of this week, an all comedy show consisting of seven reels of fun, is certainly an unusual attraction for Victoria, and in these days of stress and anxiety a very welcome one. Charlie is a sure cure for the blues, and those who take advantage of seeing this revue of his most successful hits will endow that fact.

"The Reckless Men," in two acts, is a roaring farce, and is being shown for the first time in Victoria. With such a programme offered, the many patrons of the Majestic have a big treat in store.

DOMINION For the first three days of the week the offering at the Dominion constitutes a strong double attraction. The featured film, "The Devil's Double," is one of those rare screen stories which deserves a very high rating because of the satisfying harmony and balance in all its parts. Great credit is due to the author for fine conception and construction, to the director for admirable handling, and to that notable actor in the leading role, W. S. Hart, for his intelligent interpretation of an exceedingly difficult role. It is, without doubt, the best work Mr. Hart has ever done. Enid Markway, another splendid

the first time in Victoria. With such a programme offered, the many patrons of the Majestic have a big treat in store.

THE MANAGER OF THE B. & A.—Mutual Star Production from the Signal Studios. A Columbia Attraction This Week

Helen Holmes in a scene from "The Manager of the B. & A."—Mutual Star Production from the Signal Studios. A Columbia Attraction This Week

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ADVOCATES COPPER

REFINING ON ISLAND

Mr. W. H. Trewartha-James at Meeting in London Discusses Problem of Treating British Columbia Ores.

At a meeting in London recently the Society of Engineers discussed a most interesting paper by Prof. C. G. Culis, D.Sc., on "The Mineral Resources of the British Empire," with regard to the production of non-ferrous industrial metals. The paper proved a very able review of the Empire's position with regard to the consumption and production of most of the non-ferrous metals. Mr. W. H. Trewartha-James, formerly of Victoria and largely interested in mining development in British Columbia, contributed to the discussion.

Mr. Trewartha-James said he feared it would be quite impossible to do justice to the vast subject before the meeting in the short time which was available for the discussion. When he heard that Professor Culis had taken the subject in hand he felt quite certain that it would be dealt with in a very thorough and in the most judicious manner, and he could only say after hearing the lecturer introduce his paper, that he had dealt with it in such a way as to excite his admiration.

He agreed with the author that there was a crying urgent need for Government action in the matter of the utilization and conservation of the great mineral and metallic resources of the Empire. He himself had had something to do with the development of two or three important metal producing industries, especially gold, silver and copper. A good deal had been said about Canada's ability to produce copper, and he was quite certain that if her resources were properly administered, Canada could supply part, at least, of the copper deficiency to which attention had been called.

Refinery on Island
 In 1908 he called the attention of the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia to the necessity for erecting a refinery on Vancouver Island. At that time he was amassing the output of the famous Britannia Mines of Howe Sound, now one of the largest producers on the Pacific coast. He himself had had an option on the famous copper mines at Hidden Creek, which were now amassing some 4,000 tons of copper ore daily. Enormous sums had since been spent by the Guggenheims in erecting a copper refinery, and in improving and extending their copper smelting works at Tacoma, Wash., with the result that this industry had passed almost entirely under American control. If the British Government now wished to recover their position with regard to the copper resources of the Pacific Coast, they would have to do so in competition with America, at a very serious disadvantage indeed; but with the aid of wise legislation, a subsidy on refined or manufactured copper produced in Canada, and, perhaps, a small export tax on local ore going into America, for which he had himself bargained a few years ago, a great deal might still be accomplished. He had travelled from the copper fields of Whitehorse, Yukon, down to the southern parts of Mexico, and as far as Antefagasta, in search of copper ores, and he thought that refinery established on Vancouver Island would be one of the greatest factors in supplementing the copper deficiency to which Professor Culis had called attention, and would help to keep the production in our own hands.

The Supply of Copper
 The Britannia mines of British Columbia now sent all their ore to Tacoma, and it was all being smelted, converted and refined there. For want of government support a large British smelter on Vancouver Island, with a capacity of dealing with about 1,000 tons a day, had been allowed to drop out of the fight for the last five years. There was no need for the Empire to be statistically so short of copper. Copper ore occurred in enormous quantities, not only throughout the Empire, but in places where British capital predominated.

When America started to flood the world with eleven-cent copper, many British and Colonial mines could not keep open without Government help. They closed down, and remained closed, although electrolytic copper today fetched thirty-three cents per pound. He was sure that a proper investigation of the resources of the Empire, and of those parts of the world where British capital had free scope, would help to put the British Empire back into the place with regard to copper which it occupied in 1875. What was being done about the copper resources of Ireland, Norway, and of other parts of the United Kingdom—nothing at all.

Best Points for Smelters
 Professor Culis had pointed out that Australian zinc and lead ores might be smelted at Trail, B.C. That was largely a question of overland freight rates. The ocean rates could probably be brought down low enough. He had transported copper ore on the Pacific Coast a thousand miles at a rate of \$1.25 (vs. 34¢) per ton, and copper ore from Japan and from China was sent across the Pacific ocean to Coast smelters at ballast rates. It would not be reasonable, however, to expect that ores could be brought across the seas, and then sent by a long railway journey to Trail to compete with Coast smelters. The Coast, Vancouver Island and Prince Rupert, with their cheap ocean transport, and cheap coaling coals, water power, etc., etc., were the best points at which the whole of the Western Pacific trade might be caught.

With regard to zinc smelting, Australia was now playing its own hand, and a very important hand, too, in that matter. It was true that Australia could produce ample zinc and lead concentrate for smelters in this country, and still supply other Colonial smelters, but he believed that in the near future Australia would take care of her own smelting. A powerful smelting company, supported by the Australian Government, had been founded to smelt zinc and lead ore in Australia, and was now dealing with the question.

In conclusion he desired to express his agreement with Professor Culis's plan for immediate Government action. It could not be too strongly urged; his only difficulty was to find language strong enough to indicate the great urgency of the matter.

MISS DORO GOES EAST

Motion Picture Star Returns to Company Which Introduced Her on Screen

Marie Doro, one of the brightest stars in Paramount Pictures, arrived at the Famous Players studio in New York last week, having transferred her activities from the Lasky studio in California, where she has been playing for several months. During her stay on the Pacific Coast Miss Doro appeared in several notable productions, among them the great adaptation of "Oliver Twist."

In returning to the Famous Players studio, Miss Doro once more passes under the management of the concern that introduced her to the motion picture public, as it was in that company's adaptation of William J. Locke's "The Morals of Marcus" that she made her photoplay debut.

In Los Angeles
 Among the latest of the celebrated personages of Hollywood to arrive in Los Angeles are Mary Pickford, Adolph Zukor, president of the Famous Players-Lasky Company, and H. M. Altman of the Triangle. William Fox is on his way for his first visit to the Coast.

PANTAGES THEATRE

—6-BIG ACTS-6—

Frank Fogarty

The Dublin Minstrel

AN ACT UNIQUE

MACK & VILMAR

THE MYSTIC BIRD

OR

The Canary Caruso

PRESENTED BY MASTER PAUL

DIX & DIXIE

Versatile Entertainers

GRACE EDMOND

THE STORY-SONG GIRL

6-BERLO DIVING GIRLS-6

BEAUTIES IN THE BATH

Last Episode "SHIELDING SHADOW"

NEXT WEEK—FIRST EPISODE
 Pearl White in "PEARL OF THE ARMY"

"KING OF SEERS" AND HIS PRAYER SHOP

(From Harold Ashton)

I called on Frederick L. Rawson at his Psychic Bucket-shop in Regent Street on Saturday morning (January 13). It was just before eleven o'clock—time when, in the ordinary course of business affairs, established patients and new clients begin to assemble and the prayer works begin to hum. But on this occasion there was nothing doing. There was not a single fly in the Spider's neatly swept parlor. The Spider himself was there, sitting snugly in a corner of his web.

He looked up as I entered. A reptile smile was on his face. "My dear fellow," he said, "this is, indeed, an unexpected pleasure."

A fair vestal tripped into the room bearing in a basket the sacrificial offering of the morning's post. "Leave us," commanded Rawson; "I am engaged. And please close the door."

The brisk little messenger vanished in a flash, and a coy glance at me, and Rawson went on:

"An unexpected pleasure! I have been very anxious about you. Your health now—how is it? To show that I bear you no ill-will I treated for your complaint yesterday. There is no—"

Business Talks at the Game
With some difficulty I stopped the threatened flow of stock phrases and asked Rawson to talk sensibly for a few minutes if he could. I told him that if he had any statement to make or any facts or figures to divulge I would be glad to hear them. He was very kind and he replied that it was most difficult to get into "tune" with me. My mind was the most utterly materialistic mind he had ever met; for some unfathomable reason I was trying my utmost to ruin a man who was attempting to make an honest living.

He indicated the empty room with an eloquent, distressful sweep of his hand. "Why—why?" he said mournfully; "you ask me to make a statement. Well—I will tell you anything in reason you wish to ask—frankly, as between man and man."

"How long have you been at this game?" I asked.
"Thirteen years," replied Rawson. "And at the end of it you behold me, a poor man, living a Spartan life, eating frugal fare, rising at half-past five every morning and working—working."

"All for nothing?"
"Next to nothing. When I left the city I put every farthing of the money I had—into the cause of humanity. It was not my fault, my dear fellow, that the Elmore companies and other ventures collapsed."

A "Holy Smash"
"Or that everything you touched came to an unholy smash?"
"You're wrong there," replied Rawson. "It was not an unholy smash—call it rather a holy smash! My temperament did not exactly chime with the commercial music of the city."

"You could not serve God and Mammon?"
"Exactly! It was clear that I was predestined for other things; and that is why I took up the wonderful business of Solence. From microscopic beginnings the work has spread to its present proportions. Until just recently I had 350 regular patients a week. Fifty of these are free—absolutely. A number pay only small sums—from half a crown to a shilling a week. Miss Tatham and I only take the most serious cases. I treat about twenty a week (according to Rawson's own statement of his charges this works out at 140 guineas)—Miss Tatham finds that her strength does not permit her to take more than four a week (eight to twelve guineas); and the others are distributed among my 150 experienced practitioners, men and women—mostly women. They receive their instructions by letter or telegram."

"What kind of people are these experienced practitioners?"
"All kinds. The most successful of them is the wife of one of the best-known Quakers in the city. And there are several clergymen and clergymen's wives in the list. I see by the way, that you describe my adopted daughter as 'the angelic Miss Tatham.' She is, I believe, a Quaker. Her father is a Quaker and she has never had a fatal case. Her cancer cures are miraculous. I discovered her in America, where she was a missionary lecturing all over the States at a salary of five guineas a week."

"In your own cases, Mr. Rawson—do you claim omniscience? Have you never had a fatal case?"
"I never should have had, if it had not been for the obstinacy of the patients—in refusing to think rightly," replied the Seer. "In my record of cases—I have got them all tabulated up stairs, and I can show you them if necessary—I have had hundreds of absolute cures and only five deaths. Two were of cancer; I cured the cancer right enough, but the patients died of other diseases that had contracted unknown to me. One man died in the middle of the night through a choking fit, and another died entirely through his own fault in not coming to me to think of it. There was another case of a lady who died because her friends insisted upon an operation against her will. Another of the fatal cancer cases was that of a lady who had cancer in four places. She told me of three but forgot to mention the fourth—a growth in the leg. And it was that which killed her."

"And your last death of cancer was, how long ago?"
"More than two years," replied Rawson, suavely.

"You are sure of that?"
"Absolutely!"
"Nothing since?"
"Do you remember the case of Mrs. Storrie? Was she a patient of yours?"
"Yes, she was."
"For how long?"

"I shouldn't like to say without looking it up in my books."
"Was she not a patient under your personal treatment for eighteen months?"

"I don't think I ever treated her personally. I have a sort of recollection that towards the end she gave up my system and consented to an operation. Now I come to think of it—"

"Treat backwards, Mr. Rawson," I suggested. "Apply your own infallible system to the case of Mrs. Storrie, and try to remember."

A Confrontation
"I think the failure in Mrs. Storrie's case was because she would not carry out the instructions to think rightly and to deny. But, personally, I never treated her. One of my practitioners—"

"Will you still adhere to that statement if I produce here and now a letter addressed to Mrs. Storrie and signed by you containing the phrase, 'I am taking up your case'?"

"I shall have to look that case up," replied Rawson.
[Mr. Ashton, in a subsequent article, told the full story of the particularly and distressing death of Mrs. Storrie, who, after undergoing treatment of the Psychic Bucket Shop for very nearly two years, succumbed in agony on November 13 last in a London nursing home.]

As Rawson seemed very anxious to change the conversation, which was becoming a little too intimate to be comfortable, I let him carry on his own (to me) familiar story. After mentioning the galaxy of distinguished patients he had on his books, and referring, incidentally, to more miracles he had performed in the war, he said:

"I will now tell you something which ought to interest you immensely—in connection with The London Daily Mail. You know Lord Northcliffe's greatest and most formidable rival in the newspaper world?"

"I didn't know he had one," I replied.
"Well, he has—you can take my word for it," said the Seer, casting a sideways and almost saucy look at me. "And what's more—he's coming to me next week."

"As a patient?"
"Yes—as a patient—or rather as a client."

"For the purpose of pulverizing The Daily Mail?"
"You've hit it!" replied the Magician. "And I can do it!"

In as serious and alarmed a tone as I could summon to my aid at the moment I pointed out to Rawson the pain and suffering that would result in the case of hundreds of perfectly innocent people should the threatened pulverization be accomplished. He walked up to me kindly and placed his hand upon my shoulder.

Years for Lady Mary
"There's still time for you to escape," he said. "After all, I—I like you. You are frightfully material—but we can change all that. I want to help you. I want to do all I can for you. Whatever you want, you can have. We all want to help you here. When you came to see me first and told me the story of Lady Mary—though you have since declared she was a myth—it has been very much. I sent you upstairs to book your order with my cashier, Miss Savage. She has a tender and a trusting heart. You hadn't been gone five minutes when she came downstairs to me, in tears. I asked her what was the matter, and she said she was crying at the sad tale you had told her about Lady Mary. Miss Tatham, my adopted daughter, was—was—"

"I am affected, and the result was we all decided to do our utmost to help you—and her. . . . And now that Lady Mary is—no more, we have all decided to work for you, my dear chap! What do you want? What is nearest to your heart at the present moment?"

"Is it necessary for me to say?" I asked softly.
"No," replied Rawson; "just wish for it: you needn't tell me what it is; but whatever it happens to be, try and think rightly, and leave the rest to me—to us! Your wish, if it is a just and a proper wish, will come true! Good-bye, and when we next meet—"

We parted. As I walked away down Regent Street I began my experiment in right thinking and hard wishing. I need only mention one word in my wish. It was the word "handcuffs."—London Daily Mail.

Alberta Wants Farm Labor
CALGARY, Feb. 23.—Approximately 2,500 additional men will be necessary for Alberta for seeding operations this Spring. The harvesting operations will require twice that number. These men are expected to be secured from British Columbia. Manitoba probably will secure its quota of additional men from Quebec, but Saskatchewan, too, may be obliged to look to the Pacific Coast country for its men. This is the opinion of P. F. Woodbridge, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta. Mr. Woodbridge is planning to attend the conference at Edmonton at which R. B. Bennett will meet representatives of the farmers with a view to outlining some plan of supplying the several farming districts with the required number of men to assist with the work on the farms.

White to Six pieces
White to play and mate in three moves.

The above problem is one of two kindly composed for this column by Mr. R. G. Laws, the problem editor of The British Chess Magazine. Its companion appeared in our issue of the 16th November, 1916. It will be noticed that Mr. Laws says particular attention to economy of force in the mating material, the black pieces, in this problem, being very much in excess of the white force. Economy of force is one of the characteristics of a good problem, and it is not a matter for surprise that, coming from Mr. Laws, the above composition should be noteworthy in this regard.

Solution to Problem No. 64
White Black
1. P to B7 1. K to K2, or
2. P to B5 (a)
2. R to B6 2. K to Q3
3. R to B6 mate
(a) 1. . . . 1. K to N3, of (b)
2. P to B5 2. K moves
3. R to B6 mate

(b) 1. . . . 1. K to K5
2. P to B5 2. K to B4
3. R to B6 mate

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2. P to B5 (a)
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3. R to B6 mate
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2. P to B5 2. K moves
3. R to B6 mate

(b) 1. . . . 1. K to K5
2. P to B5 2. K to B4
3. R to B6 mate

CHESS COLUMN

To Correspondents

All communications to be addressed Chess Editor, Post Office Box 782, Victoria.

A. M. (Victoria).—In Problem No. 61, the move of 1. R-Q3 and 1. R-QB4 will not suffice as solutions, as you point out. We fear we cannot blame the printer this time. Casting can be effected only with the King, and the Rook have not been moved, and it is immaterial whether Rook has returned to its original square or not. If the King does not cross a line of check, casting may be effected regardless of whether the Rook crosses such a line or not.

K. C. (Vancouver).—Glad you appreciate the change. You are correct in your remarks to solution to Problem No. 61.
P. G. C. (Nanaimo).—Your letter arrived just as we go to press. Will reply next issue.

Mr. G. W. Coles (Vancouver) points out that in the solution to Problem No. 62, as same appeared in our issue of the 11th instant, white's second move under variation (a) should have been 1. Q-Q3 5 instead of 1. Q-Q3 4.

Mr. Alfred Mansfield (Victoria), Mrs. G. W. Coles (Vancouver) and Mr. P. G. Claudet (Nanaimo) point out that, in our solution to Problem No. 63, which appeared in our issue of the 11th instant, error in stating that this problem can also be solved by 1. R-Q3 or 1. R-QB4. We had overlooked that when Black King captures the Knight at K's fourth, White King is subject to check by Black Rook.

Mr. A. G. Hawkins points out that in our last issue we printed "collet" instead of "correct" under solution to Problem No. 61. This was the only typographical error in the column. Verily, we are improving!

Chess News
Particulars are now to hand regarding the great simultaneous exhibition given on the 26th December last at Philadelphia, by the United States champion, Frank J. Marshall. In the Auditorium of the Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of The Public Ledger newspaper (which company instituted the affair), the champion, encountered 129 opponents simultaneously at the same number of boards. He had previously, at Washington, in April, 1915, met in similar play 105 opponents, establishing at that time the world's record for simultaneous play. In his new record, Marshall won ninety-seven, drew twenty-three, and lost nine games. Play commenced at 2:30 p.m. and continued until 6:30 p.m., when an adjournment was taken to 8:30 p.m., the Master resuming play at that hour and continuing until 11:30 p.m., when unfinished games were adjudicated. Amongst Marshall's opponents interest was taken in his wife, who took a board against her husband, and in Henry Salot, a six-year-old Philadelphia. Quoting from The American Chess Bulletin, "In the course of the day's tournament, Marshall, according to the statistics, is said to have travelled eighteen miles, in itself quite a physical feat for a devotee of chess not in training, the more so, as the journey, far from being straight, was passed for the most part in a stooping posture, with a halt at nearly every step."

Mr. Marshall's new record is likely to remain unbroken for some time, and probably will be himself again. It says a similar feat, for the contest, so far as chess is concerned, presents nothing remarkable, and is one which few Masters would bother with; it is a performance which, aside, perhaps, from its difficulties as an exhibition of physical endurance, could be accomplished by any chess Master, or even strong amateur. The great majority of such a large number of opponents must necessarily be weak chess-players, and the record, therefore, must reflect more credit upon the champion's physical, than upon his chessic ability. As the editor of The British Chess Magazine remarked upon the occasion of Marshall's previous performance at Washington, "his (Marshall's) admirers would far sooner see the champion capture a first prize in a Masters' tournament than bowl over twice the number of 'rabbits' he encounters in these simultaneous performances."

The match between D. Janowski and J. W. Showalter (former United States champion) has terminated in a conclusive victory for Janowski, who won seven games, lost two, and drew two.

We are not yet able to announce the result of the adjudications in the Victoria-Vancouver telephone match. The two umpires having been unable to agree, the games have, we understand, been referred to a third party for adjudication.

Problem No. 66
By R. G. Laws
Black—Eleven pieces

White to play and mate in three moves.

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Solution to Problem No. 66
White Black
1. P to B7 1. K to K2, or
2. P to B5 (a)
2. R to B6 2. K to Q3
3. R to B6 mate
(a) 1. . . . 1. K to N3, of (b)
2. P to B5 2. K moves
3. R to B6 mate

(b) 1. . . . 1. K to K5
2. P to B5 2. K to B4
3. R to B6 mate

White to Six pieces
White to play and mate in three moves.

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White Black
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2. P to B5 (a)
2. R to B6 2. K to Q3
3. R to B6 mate
(a) 1. . . . 1. K to N3, of (b)
2. P to B5 2. K moves
3. R to B6 mate

(b) 1. . . . 1. K to K5
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White Black
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2. P to B5 (a)
2. R to B6 2. K to Q3
3. R to B6 mate
(a) 1. . . . 1. K to N3, of (b)
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White Black
1. P to B7 1. K to K2, or
2. P to B5 (a)
2. R to B6 2. K to Q3
3. R to B6 mate
(a) 1. . . . 1. K to N3, of (b)
2. P to B5 2. K moves
3. R to B6 mate

(b) 1. . . . 1. K to K5
2. P to B5 2. K to B4
3. R to B6 mate

Correct solutions to this problem received from A. G. Hawkins, C. H. Gibbs and Alfred Mansfield (Victoria); P. G. Claudet (Nanaimo); Mrs. G. W. Coles (Vancouver); S. F. Smyth (Little Qualicum); and Rev. G. Aitkens (Shaw-Nigan).

Problem No. 65
Correct solution received from P. G. Claudet (Nanaimo). The last of the acknowledgments in our issue of 11th February. Mr. Claudet's solution should have been acknowledged in our last issue.

Games
The following brilliant little game was played between Kent and Middlesex in a correspondence tournament. The notes are by Mr. Amos Burn in The Field.

No. 55—Vienna Opening
White Black
Middlesex Kent
(W. Ward) (C. Chapman)

1. P-K4 1. P-K4
2. P-Q3 2. P-Q3
3. B-N3 3. B-N3 (a)
4. P-Q3 4. B-N3
5. B-K3 5. P-Q3 (b)
6. B-N3 6. B-N3 (c)
7. P-Q3 7. B-Q3
8. P-Q3 (d) 8. B-N3
9. B-N3 9. B-N3
10. N-B3 10. Q-B3
11. N-Q3 11. Q-Q3
12. O-O 12. O-O
13. P-B4 13. P-B4
14. R-K4 14. R-K4
15. Q-Q3 15. B-K3
16. Q-R4 16. P-Q3 (e)
17. N-B3 (f) 17. K-B3 (g)
18. R-R4 18. Resigns (h)

An interesting variation occurs if Black plays N x P instead of the text-move, e.g., 1. . . . N x P; 2. Q-B3 (if 4. N x N, Black regains his piece by 4. . . . P-Q4, with a good game); 3. . . . P-Q4; 4. N x P; 5. P-K3; 6. P-N3; 7. Q-B3; 8. B-N3; 9. P-N3; 10. Q-Q3 and wins.

(b) Black should have played P-K3 at once, instead of N-Q3 or P-K3 4, to support his Knight at Bishop's 3rd by N-K2, e.g., 1. . . . P-K3; 2. B x N; 3. B x N ch (if 4. . . . Q x B, then 7. N-K3, as in the actual game); 7. . . . Q x B; with an even game.

(c) Loss of time, but Black had already the inferior game, as White threatened to castle, followed by N-Q3 or P-K3 4.

(d) The alternative was to castle at once, threatening N-Q3 or P-K3 4, but White perhaps wished to preserve his K's B by retreating it to B3 in case it was attacked by N-Q3 4.

(e) Overlooking the remarkably fine combination by which White now forces the game N x B instead of the text-move might have led to a draw.

(f) A beautiful coup, involving in some variations the sacrifice of two pieces.

(g) If 17. . . . P x N, then 18. R-R4; 19. Q x R; 20. Q x R; 21. Q x R; 22. Q x R; 23. Q x R; 24. Q x R; 25. Q x R; 26. Q x R; 27. Q x R; 28. Q x R; 29. Q x R; 30. Q x R; 31. Q x R; 32. Q x R; 33. Q x R; 34. Q x R; 35. Q x R; 36. Q x R; 37. Q x R; 38. Q x R; 39. Q x R; 40. Q x R; 41. Q x R; 42. Q x R; 43. Q x R; 44. Q x R; 45. Q x R; 46. Q x R; 47. Q x R; 48. Q x R; 49. Q x R; 50. Q x R; 51. Q x R; 52. Q x R; 53. Q x R; 54. Q x R; 55. Q x R; 56. Q x R; 57. Q x R; 58. Q x R; 59. Q x R; 60. Q x R; 61. Q x R; 62. Q x R; 63. Q x R; 64. Q x R; 65. Q x R; 66. Q x R; 67. Q x R; 68. Q x R; 69. Q x R; 70. Q x R; 71. Q x R; 72. Q x R; 73. Q x R; 74. Q x R; 75. Q x R; 76. Q x R; 77. Q x R; 78. Q x R; 79. Q x R; 80. Q x R; 81. Q x R; 82. Q x R; 83. Q x R; 84. Q x R; 85. Q x R; 86. Q x R; 87. Q x R; 88. Q x R; 89. Q x R; 90. Q x R; 91. Q x R; 92. Q x R; 93. Q x R; 94. Q x R; 95. Q x R; 96. Q x R; 97. Q x R; 98. Q x R; 99. Q x R; 100. Q x R; 101. Q x R; 102. Q x R; 103. Q x R; 104. Q x R; 105. Q x R; 106. Q x R; 107. Q x R; 108. Q x R; 109. Q x R; 110. Q x R; 111. Q x R; 112. Q x R; 113. Q x R; 114. Q x R; 115. Q x R; 116. Q x R; 117. Q x R; 118. Q x R; 119. Q x R; 120. Q x R; 121. Q x R; 122. Q x R; 123. Q x R; 124. Q x R; 125. Q x R; 126. Q x R; 127. Q x R; 128. Q x R; 129. Q x R; 130. Q x R; 131. Q x R; 132. Q x R; 133. Q x R; 134. Q x R; 135. Q x R; 136. Q x R; 137. Q x R; 138. Q x R; 139. Q x R; 140. Q x R; 141. Q x R; 142. Q x R; 143. Q x R; 144. Q x R; 145. Q x R; 146. Q x R; 147. Q x R; 148. Q x R; 149. Q x R; 150. Q x R; 151. Q x R; 152. Q x R; 153. Q x R; 154. Q x R; 155. Q x R; 156. Q x R; 157. Q x R; 158. Q x R; 159. Q x R; 160. Q x R; 161. Q x R; 162. Q x R; 163. Q x R; 164. Q x R; 165. Q x R; 166. Q x R; 167. Q x R; 168. Q x R; 169. Q x R; 170. Q x R; 171. Q x R; 172. Q x R; 173. Q x R; 174. Q x R; 175. Q x R; 176. Q x R; 177. Q x R; 178. Q x R; 179. Q x R; 180. Q x R; 181. Q x R; 182. Q x R; 183. Q x R; 184. Q x R; 185. Q x R; 186. Q x R; 187. Q x R; 188. Q x R; 189. Q x R; 190. Q x R; 191. Q x R; 192. Q x R; 193. Q x R; 194. Q x R; 195. Q x R; 196. Q x R; 197. Q x R; 198. Q x R; 199. Q x R; 200. Q x R; 201. Q x R; 202. Q x R; 203. Q x R; 204. Q x R; 205. Q x R; 206. Q x R; 207. Q x R; 208. Q x R; 209. Q x R; 210. Q x R; 211. Q x R; 212. Q x R; 213. Q x R; 214. Q x R; 215. Q x R; 216. Q x R; 217. Q x R; 218. Q x R; 219. Q x R; 220. Q x R; 221. Q x R; 222. Q x R; 223. Q x R; 224. Q x R; 225. Q x R; 226. Q x R; 227. Q x R; 228. Q x R; 229. Q x R; 230. Q x R; 231. Q x R; 232. Q x R; 233. Q x R; 234. Q x R; 235. Q x R; 236. Q x R; 237. Q x R; 238. Q x R; 239. Q x R; 240. Q x R; 241. Q x R; 242. Q x R; 243. Q x R; 244. Q x R; 245. Q x R; 246. Q x R; 247. Q x R; 248. Q x R; 249. Q x R; 250. Q x R; 251. Q x R; 252. Q x R; 253. Q x R; 254. Q x R; 255. Q x R; 256. Q x R; 257. Q x R; 258. Q x R; 259. Q x R; 260. Q x R; 261. Q x R; 262. Q x R; 263. Q x R; 264. Q x R; 265. Q x R; 266. Q x R; 267. Q x R; 268. Q x R; 269. Q x R; 270. Q x R; 271. Q x R; 272. Q x R; 273. Q x R; 274. Q x R; 275. Q x R; 276. Q x R; 277. Q x R; 278. Q x R; 279. Q x R; 280. Q x R; 281. Q x R; 282. Q x R; 283. Q x R; 284. Q x R; 285. Q x R; 286. Q x R; 287. Q x R; 288. Q x R; 289. Q x R; 290. Q x R; 291. Q x R; 292. Q x R; 293. Q x R; 294. Q x R; 295. Q x R; 296. Q x R; 297. Q x R; 298. Q x R; 299. Q x R; 300. Q x R; 301. Q x R; 302. Q x R; 303. Q x R; 304. Q x R; 305. Q x R; 306. Q x R; 307. Q x R; 308. Q x R; 309. Q x R; 310. Q x R; 311. Q x R; 312. Q x R; 313. Q x R; 314. Q x R; 315. Q x R; 316. Q x R; 317. Q x R; 318. Q x R; 319. Q x R; 320. Q x R; 321. Q x R; 322. Q x R; 323. Q x R; 324. Q x R; 325. Q x R; 326. Q x R; 327. Q x R; 328. Q x R; 329. Q x R; 330. Q x R; 331. Q x R; 332. Q x R; 333. Q x R; 334. Q x R; 335. Q x R; 336. Q x R; 337. Q x R; 338. Q x R; 339. Q x R; 340. Q x R; 341. Q x R; 342. Q x R; 343. Q x R; 344. Q x R; 345. Q x R; 346. Q x R; 347. Q x R; 348. Q x R; 349. Q x R; 350. Q x R; 351. Q x R; 352. Q x R; 353. Q x R; 354. Q x R; 355. Q x R; 356. Q x R; 357. Q x R; 358. Q x R; 359. Q x R; 360. Q x R; 361. Q x R; 362. Q x R; 363. Q x R; 364. Q x R; 365. Q x R; 366. Q x R; 367. Q x R; 368. Q x R; 369. Q x R; 370. Q x R; 371. Q x R; 372. Q x R; 373. Q x R; 374. Q x R; 375. Q x R; 376. Q x R; 377. Q x R; 378. Q x R; 379. Q x R; 380. Q x R; 381. Q x R; 382. Q x R; 383. Q x R; 384. Q x R; 385. Q x R; 386. Q x R; 387. Q x R; 388. Q x R; 3

To those who give serious thought to Canada's war administration, the agitation in certain quarters for "National Government" does not appear soundly based. We are told that the object is to bring about a change in the personnel of the government, but their object is not political, but simply an honest desire to promote more efficient war effort by enlisting the services of the best scientific and administrative talent available. In the consideration of this proposition imposing the duty, necessarily, of comparing the men now in charge of our war conduct, with those who are available to get to the head. If our present administrative personnel are lacking in ability and business capacity, argument for "National Government" has merit; if, on the other hand, they measure up to a high standard of administrative efficiency, the "National Government" is superfluous. Before deciding that we need "National Government," we must first decide that the present Government isn't National. The present Government isn't National because it is not doing its best. The advantage that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," let us see in

Then, as Minister of Militia and Defence we have Sir Edward Kemp, a gentleman who has achieved distinction in the world of commerce, and who, as chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, reached an admittedly high level of administrative ability. Associated with him is Hon. F. B. McCurdy, who, though still a young man, is recognised throughout Canada as a leader in the realm of finance. And as Overseas Minister of Militia, there is Sir George Parley, whose position in the sphere of business needs no explanation here.

The Journal-Press does not maintain that Canada has consistently reached the maximum of her possible war effort. It does maintain that, having regard to all the circumstances, our Government and our people have done well. In passing upon the conduct of the administration too many among us make the mistake of judging it with perfection, instead of with something else available to put in its place. Subjected to the latter test the agitation for "National Government" fails to convince. In an hour of terrible realization, it would be unwise, and it would be fatal, for the Canadian people to stop short of support for a more or less chemical process with nothing to support it but a high-sounding phrase.

It was pleasant to get home after a long day's work, and the library looked very inviting. My wife was not back from the hospital yet. Till she came, I would "haze" a little, perhaps do a little of the heavy music, the opera, and I settled in. I enhanced the comfort and warmth of the room by peeping behind curtains and blinds at the cold, dingy street, the snow on the opposite side of the way, the pale, cold moon, and their way in the bitter wind. Just as I was turning back into the glowing room, a grey van glided fast and silently round the corner. I knew the look of it, the way it plied its trade at the Station, and on each of its headlights was a red cross.

Nothing decorates a room like well-bound books. It was delicious just to look at the titles, the plain, old covers, to think what a choice little collection I had made. On the mantelpiece my particular silver candlestick seemed to be "showing off" so lovely was the light from the lamp. The plain, old faces and from them my sleepy eyes wandered up to the sweet and pensive face of my Madonna—the picture (I and one or two others knew well who painted it); and I thought of the old Italian who had bought for a song in Italy when he was making "the grand tour." Beautiful things a cosy room, my own chair,

Now though we do not absolve individuals for this, this chiefly blame the system. The party system of government had gradually developed into what might be called without exaggeration an organized fraud upon democracy. It existed not to govern the country but to get the most out of it, to flatter and maintain its interests and security, but for lower ends, for ends which honest men blush to think about. It was a system which, while it boasted of the free will of the people and obedience to the law, was in reality a fraud from the light and made its business to flatter and deceive the people. It worked in secret; its agents handled vast sums, of which the public was furnished with no accounts, although the public was the loser.

It placed the laurels which should adorn the brows of merit upon wealth; in the Temple it changed money and sold doves. It advanced to high places men who in private life were regarded with contempt. It placed in high offices incompetents at the head of great departments of state for no other reason than that they had political or financial influence. It neglected the great charge and trust of government, the security of the people, and the people were used instead the specious coin of catchwords and cries which meant nothing and could be twisted to mean anything. Such was the system and such the means on which, and by which, the country was governed.

much to hope that this black and bitter
most terrible may succeed in killing the
worm that works away at the heart of
Old England? It is an occasion when
men's minds are highly stirred, and
when they must also see, as a point of
sheer necessity, that there must be
reform if the nation is not to face the most
difficult and dangerous times that are
ahead. It must be reform not merely
in system but in spirit. There must be
an uprising of the nation against these
evils, and all that is best in the life of
the country must be joined together to
think out something better.

Surely this is a great opportunity for
Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues of
the new Government. They are faced
by an opposition organised upon the
old lines, an opposition which hugs to
the old methods, and is committed to the
group of men most devoted to and most expert
in the evils of which the country desires
to get rid. In self defence the Govern-
ment must be prepared to turn to its
to its friends in the country, and there-
fore it will be tempted to imitate the
familiar methods which the Indian-
pansas regard as indispensable. Mr. Lloyd
George will be tempted by immediate
results to follow the path of expediency,
the cost of efficiency and to betray
economy for popular favor. He will be
tempted to acquire power by amassing a
party fund manipulated in secret by
himself. He will be tempted to raise
this fund he will be tempted to expose
the King's honor for sale in the market
places. All this and more he will be
tempted to do upon the plausible pre-
text that evil must be done in order

old gang must be fought with their own weapons. But there is a better plan for the nation. Let us stand him up boldly to the constituencies. We want your support; we tell you our needs; but we leave it to you to choose your own representatives, and we ask you to choose men whom you trust and whom you will represent. Let the appeal be made to the nation, and ~~the~~ the constituencies be left to themselves. As for honors and places, people are not altogether fools: the new Government has already long created by its own honor unworthily given to an unworthy recipient, and it has gained credit by its appointments of men who were ~~not~~ politicians, but who were thought competent for the work they were called upon to do. Consistently follows such a line of conduct he will gain far more in the esteem and trust of the nation than he will lose in political profit. And he may at the same time be laying the foundations of a new party system. The nation is founded upon the national will and upon the interest and honor of this country. A poet of the fifteenth century—a great though nameless patriot—writing in the darkest days of our history, when England was in danger of losing her own advantage—this old poet exclaimed: "Gifts and feasts stoppen our police." And so it has been; the gifts and feasts of a corrupt party system have diverted and degraded the nation's political management of this country. We must get rid of the camp of the evil in order to get rid of the evil itself; this we take to be, next to the waging of the war, the greatest work that lies before

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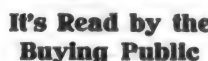
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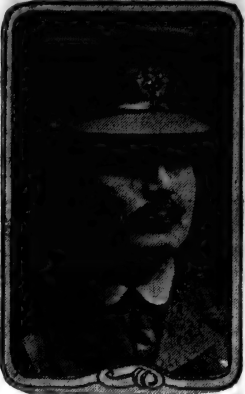
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This war has shown the world that there is still a noble and vigorous life in the spreading boughs of our British oak. The old nation—and the young nations which have sprung from its acorns—shows the old spirit, the old quiet, and steadfast patriotism, that has carried us through so many crises to a final victory, and yet the close observer there are manifest signs of something rotten in the hearts of the tree, or, to drop the metaphor, in our system of government. We are confident that the nation is thinking deeply and soberly, and that the people and our sailors are taking it over in their mess-rooms and camps and trenches. There is a deep distrust and dissatisfaction with the party system and the manner in which our national affairs are conducted. It is now possible to let the nation down. How much the betrayal cost in lives and treasure would be a vain and terrible computation. Sufficient to say that the country was not warned of the danger, although the government was. It should have confidently warned and knowledge. Not only was it not warned, but its reserves of munitions and military stores, its gunboats, its army, its light cruisers, its docks and naval harbors were almost taken to its very quick. And when the danger had so nearly faced the politicians, confronted by the

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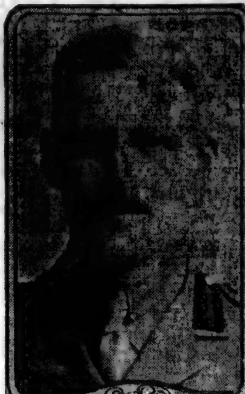
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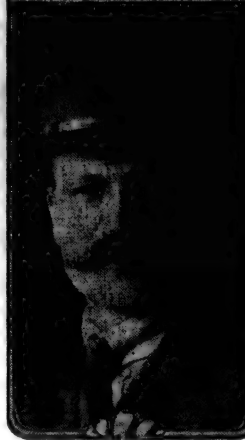
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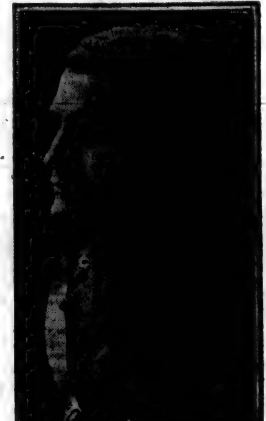
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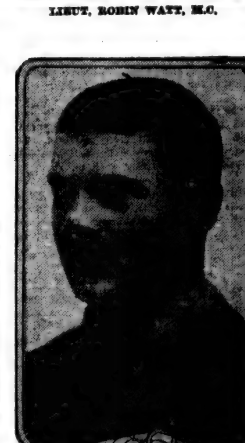
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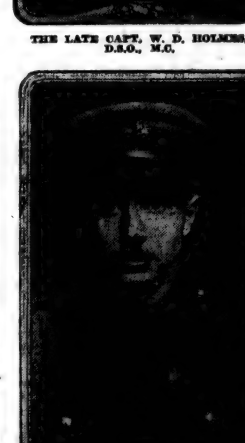
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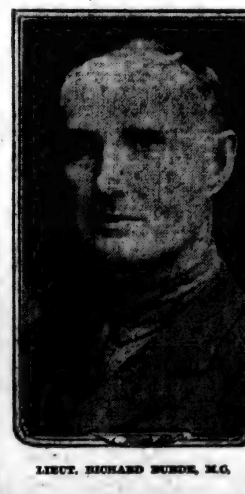
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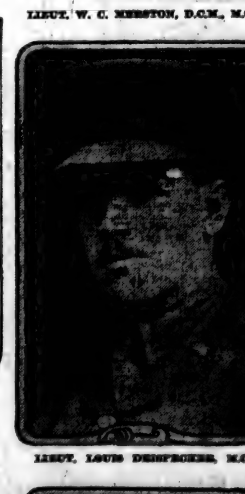
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RASPUTIN'S DEATH MEANS THE RE-BIRTH OF RUSSIA

Arch Conspirator Was Removed by Men Who Represent the Best Elements in the Empire—Light Is Thrown Upon Political Movements of Great Significance and Importance.

In a remarkable dispatch from Petrograd, dated January 2, 1917, Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, the special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, gives the explanation of certain recent events in Russia, including the removal of Rasputin by a number of men who represent the best elements in Russia and are loyal to their country, to the Czar, and to the Alliance. He describes the curious influence of Rasputin, that mysterious, medieval personage who was one of the tools of German intrigue, and explains much that has hitherto been very obscure to the newspaper reader. Mr. Fyfe writes:

Events in Russia must be very hard to understand in England just now. I want to try to explain a little.

I reached Petrograd from Roumania on Saturday evening (December 30). The journey took me a week instead of 48 hours, which is the usual time. The Russian railways require a thorough re-organization—"like everything else in Russia," said an officer bitterly. "But," he added, "we don't mean to stand the present conditions of government, or, rather, absence of government, much longer. It is not only the Duma which demands a sensible, businesslike system. It is now the Army as well. Formerly the Army was the prop of the 'God of things as they are' (the quoted Kipling in English). Now it is the Army which suffers from the appalling lack of grip and foresight and common sense which characterize our rulers, and the Army will insist upon changes. The Czar must be told the truth and brought to understand what weaknesses and incompetencies are being tolerated. You will see. Something will happen soon."

So spoke the Russian officer with whom I talked in the corridor. I paid no great attention to his words. When officers began to talk like that I was surprised. Since then I have listened to it. And so often one hears in Russia "something is going to happen."

But this time the prophecy had already been proved true. Something had happened, something very stirring and interesting indeed.

Half an hour after my arrival in Petrograd I heard of the assassination of Gregory Rasputin, the dissolute friar whose influence in high places has been such a sinister episode in the Russian history of the last five years. I was told of this over the telephone by an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It became generally known through a two-line announcement in an evening paper. This simply stated that Rasputin was dead. That night and next morning everybody I met spoke of the event with the deepest satisfaction and thankfulness. There was not a word about it in Sunday morning's newspapers, though a veiled reference appeared in a small statement made by one journal, bolder than the rest, about shots being heard in a certain palace on the Moika Canal before which an automobile was standing. "The motor car drove away quickly," said this curious paragraph, "and it is supposed that some young men who had been supping too well were amusing themselves by firing off revolvers."

An extraordinary event.

But although the newspapers were not allowed to mention what everyone was

a murder had been committed." But last night the authorities came to the conclusion that further suppression of what all knew would be ridiculous, so this morning the newspapers are at last permitted to refer to some of the facts. They do not, of course, relate nearly all the circumstances of this extraordinary crime, which recalls the lurid annals of Byzantine emperors or medieval Italian princes, and of which the unvarnished account reads like a "penny blood." They still appear with white spaces, and touch gingerly upon the incidents which led up to the decision that Rasputin must be removed. But they tell enough to convince the nation that the "removal" has really been accomplished; and the only feeling about it which I have been able to discover is a feeling of relief and joy.

I have just been talking with a high official who until a few months ago was resolutely opposed to all "Liberal" tendencies. I recollect his assuring me in July that all was for the best, that the Reform Party were people of no importance, that the nation was content with the existing regime, and that efforts to alter it must certainly fail. Today he says, "I am very glad this event has taken place. I am especially glad that it is the work of highly-placed people. I consider it a most healthy sign that members of the Imperial Family took part in it. The world knows now that Russia is sound at the core." I never knew of such an astonishing change in opinion. I listened to him gasping, doubting my ears. His conversion is only one of very many caused by the happenings of the past year.

Now what the British nation must be asking is, "Why was Rasputin killed?" He was killed because he was the most influential member of a small clique (the "Camarilla" it is called here) which has wielded undue influence in the government of Russia for a long time past. He was influential, not by reason of his intellect or character; he was a man of peasant origin, without education, without manners, a libertine, a drunkard, a blackmailer. His influence lay in a certain hypnotic power which he possessed, a power which made him especially dangerous among women. He had invented a new kind of religion, one article of which was that men and women should bathe together in order to "try the flesh." He pretended to miraculous powers of healing, and it is said, had even induced the Empress to believe that to him was due the recovery of her son from his former ill-health and weakness. Rasputin pretended to "watch over" the Czar's heir, and it seems quite certain that the anxious mother's fears for her son, whose infantile illnesses had been more than usually distressing, were calmed by the plausible rascal's pretences. In this manner Rasputin kept a substantial footing in the Imperial Household, and consequently became a very useful tool in the hands of the Camarilla. What they wanted they put forward through him. He had access to the Court. If his requests were refused, or his advice neglected, he could threaten to take himself off and leave the young heir to the throne "un-guarded."

All this sounds fantastic, but its equal

Victoria Rotarians Are Seen in Northwest Conference Headgear



Photograph of the Rotary members and guests who attended the meeting of the club at the Empress Hotel on Thursday, which was the rally of the delegates preliminary to the conference which was held in Vancouver yesterday.

methods in abhorrence. Those who resolved to kill Rasputin belonged to the very highest families in Russia, some of them to the Imperial Family. They, and others closely related to the Emperor, had urged him to be rid of this evil creature who worked by underground means, trading upon tolerant good nature, pursuing with vindictive malice those who opposed him until he compassed their downfall. Entrustments failed. The Emperor, occupied with the weightiest matters, apparently could not be induced to take Rasputin seriously.

For some weeks the impostor had been one of a party of a dozen or so who used to meet at the palace of Prince Yusupoff. Their meetings were at night. They filled Rasputin with drink and opened his foul mouth so that they should learn what was passing in his thoughts. It was always in his mind, apparently, to kill him, but they had not, until the sudden prorogation of the Duma, decided how soon his suppression would be necessary to the health of the State. It was whispered during the week which began on December 24 that his doom had been pronounced; but some obstacle cropped up, probably the indecision of a young Grand Duke upon whom the lot of executioner had fallen. However, the suspension of the Duma's

tation. He yielded to her inducement and went.

His Last Hour
All passed as usual until between two and three o'clock in the morning. Then, having "pumped" Rasputin of all that they could get out of him regarding the machinations of the Camarilla, the conspirators changed their tone. They told him bluntly he must die. He was offered the choice between suicide and execution. A revolver was put into his hand and he was urged to turn it against himself. He refused, fired at a Grand Duke, missed him, broke a window. At once he was seized, gagged, bound, and, after a short interval, despatched. The names of those who took the parts of judges and executioners are well known in Petrograd, and they will be honored in the history of Russia as those of Harboud and Aristogiton are honored in the history of Greece, as that of Charlotte Corday in the history of France.

From the time of the firing of the first shot, the shot which broke the window, the police were on the alert. A police-station stands opposite the palace. From here all that went on was carefully watched. Several visits were paid by policemen and detectives to the palace, but these did not in any way hamper the carrying out of the plan which had been decided upon in advance. At five

friendship between Russia and England, against the employment of capable, independent Ministers, and against the resolve of the Russian people to continue the war until Germany is beaten and compelled to agree to the Allies' terms? Or, on the other hand, will the Germanophile, who have been secretly intriguing and wirepulling, urge the adoption of still more severe repressive measures with the object of provoking a revolution of the usual kind and putting it down by force? If they should succeed in the latter course the Czarism would be seriously compromised, and its position might even become difficult. The Camarilla still counts upon the Army. It will be roughly awakened from its foolish dreams when it finds the Army ranged alongside the Reformers.

All honorable and patriotic Russians are hoping and praying that the Czar will throw his weight strongly against the clique which has betrayed his and the country's interests. He can count upon the support of the nation. The nation is determined to carry on the war, and it demands that the methods of carrying it on shall be more vigorous and competent than they ever have been yet. Little complaint is made of the military direction of Russia's forces. It is in the rear that she is weak, as England was before the change of Govern-

showed clearly how matters stand. The value of Sir George Buchanan's work cannot be too highly estimated. He has never failed in a firm grip of the situation, never hesitated to speak out when it seemed necessary, yet never failed in correctness or in tact. He knows, and all who have studied Russia share the knowledge, that it is the Reformers

(by which I mean all the honest and intelligent men in Russia) who stand for loyalty to the Allies and continuation of the war.

It was because Rasputin stood for what all true Russians hate that he was executed. He represented the forces of darkness and ignorance. His executioners represent those who are seeking to spread the light.

HOW CASUALTIES ARE BEING HANDLED

The excellent manner in which British wounded receive medical attention in the clearing stations is described by a representative of The London Times as follows:

"As an onlooker I have been struck by the smoothness with which the machinery has appeared to work, and the rapidity with which the casualties of every class have been passed down through the regular channels and cleared for their final destination. I was talking recently with experts on the subject, and it was good to hear the officer commanding a large clearing station declare that, so far as he knew, there had been absolutely no hitch—no weakness in the organization had developed.

"When a man is wounded at the front it is the work of the battalion stretcher-bearers to get him down to the battalion dressing station; and the heroism with which the stretcher-bearers have worked has become a commonplace. From the dressing station he is passed on as quickly as possible, receiving only such immediate attention as the nature of his injury requires. To the field ambulance, and thence to the casualty clearing station, which is, in fact, a hospital of considerable size.

12,000 Cases in One Station

"Such a hospital may have had at the beginning of a battle a permanent staff of about 100 persons, including, besides the executive officers, six or eight doctors, officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as many nurses, and eighty orderlies. On to this staff were thrown during a period of fourteen days in the case of one hospital (and with some others it was the same), over 12,000 cases, which included, of course, many Germans. It is true that before the fourteen days were up new doctors had arrived, and the number of doctors attached has now been more than doubled. But in the first few days of the rush it can be guessed—or it cannot be guessed—what the work was. The doctors, the nurses, the orderlies, worked until literally they fell asleep in the few seconds of waiting between one case and another.

An Elastic Hospital

"The hospital nominally has 200 beds, being capable of expansion. It had 800 beds in use for a night, but only for a night; and the day that I was there it had 1,100. It is in tents, which accounts for its capacity for expansion, and is situated near a railway, where there is a train of Red Cross carriages constantly in waiting. And the object kept always in view is to evacuate the patients as rapidly as possible.

"Only necessary operations are performed. Roughly, it may be said that these include all cases of severe abdominal injuries. Wounds in the chest are generally kept there, dressed and put to bed, until the wound settles down, before being sent forward for operation. A few head wounds only have surgical treatment, the doctrine being that it is after the operation that rest and quiet are essential, and there is less risk, except in the case of very severe injuries, in sending the patient on by barge to the place where he can finally rest than there is in operating at once and having to move him afterwards.

Plenty of Sleeping Space

"For the rest, the first essential is to have an abundance of dressing tents, all clustered round the operating rooms. I was at one of these stations on a day when the stream of wounded was at its worst, and it was an impressive thing to see the rapidity and smoothness with which the work went on, the patients being laid, screamed as well as could be from the sun, on stretchers on the ground before each dressing tent, having only a short wait before their turn came to pass into the tent interior, to be examined and dressed and to pass out at the other side. They are cleaned and comforted and fed, all their

belongings and equipment are taken from them, and within, generally, two or three hours of their arrival they are borne, dressed only in pajamas or in their shirts and trousers, as their wounds may permit, to the trains or the barge to be taken with all possible care to the base.

Each Patient Labelled

"There is a complete system of records and of labelling each case, on cards fastened to the patient's clothing, which begins at the regimental dressing station and is continued and elaborated at each stopping place on the way down. All the things which are taken from the men, not, of course, including these valuables and small personal properties, which travel with them, are turned into the 'pack store,' and are also systematically evacuated and sent down to headquarters. The system is so good that when I visited the pack store there were only twenty-two pairs of boots, and other things in proportion, the belongings of the morning's cases, waiting to go forward.

Hospitals Work in Pairs

"An ingenious plan has been adopted of establishing these hospitals, as far as possible, in pairs close together, so that each in time of stress can relieve the other. In peace times, such as prevail between a great advance, each hospital of a pair takes patients on alternate days only, so that on every second day neither has any new cases coming in. At first the cases are taken in alternate batches of 400, orderlies being stationed down the road to defect the motor ambulances as they came to one hospital or the other. So one would be clearing out its batch of 400 while the other was receiving, and in this way neither becomes congested.

The station's responsibility for a patient ends when he is duly delivered on the railway platform or at the barge. There the Evacuating Medical Officer steps in and sees that all are properly entrained and started for a base where they are distributed to their appropriate destination, whether they go to England or are held at the base hospitals in France, as "A," "B," or "C," which mysterious letters mean that as a man is fit to be returned to active service as speedily as possible, or that he must remain temporarily at the base, to be examined once a week, till adjusted fit for service, or permanently at the base, when he will be examined only once a month.

German Wounded

"With our own wounded are, of course, a number of Germans, who, it is needless to say, receive precisely the same treatment and the same tender care as our own men. In one detail only does their handling differ from that of the British wounded, in that they may not be evacuated quite so quickly. Each one, after he has been tended and dressed and fed, is visited by an officer, who makes the necessary inquiries into the record of his case. Otherwise there is no distinction made between friend and enemy. Both alike receive what is probably the most perfect service that ever was devised in war.

"Of the wonderful work which has been done by the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem it is not necessary to speak here. The whole army organization is extraordinarily good; and it has stood admirably as a whole a test so could well have been applied to it. In no detail has it failed or broken down.

Victoria Gunners Who Will Man Howitzer Batteries



Some members of the draft of twenty men who left Victoria on Monday for overseas service, are shown in the above photograph. Reading from left to right, they are: Front row—Gnr. J. J. Day, Gnr. G. Oliver, Gnr. W. Lloyd, Gnr. M. C. Hanson, Gnr. A. V. Wright, Gnr. T. Lunger, Gnr. J. Flight. Back row—Sergt. H. W. Graham, Sergt. J. Armstrong, Staff-Sergt. C. H. Lucas, Bombr. W. F. Pauline, Gnr. J. Burnett, Gnr. L. P. Woodruff, Gnr. E. T. Ople and Gnr. J. Reid. Others who left with the draft, but who are not included in the picture were Staff-Sergt. P. H. E. Burton, Cpl. J. Curwood, Bombr. J. E. March, Gnr. A. Cecil and N. Riordan. The men are from the R. C. G. A. at Signal Hill fort, and will be drafted to the Canadian Siege Battery in France. The photograph was taken at Signal Hill on the morning of their departure.

talking about and rejoicing over, even the details of the "removal" of the wretched creature Rasputin were very quickly passing from mouth to mouth. By Sunday night all was known, yet still the hand of the Censorship lay heavy upon the Press. Again on Monday the papers were searched eagerly. Not a word about the event of Saturday morning! Only a couple of lines stating, without reference to anything else, that some blood-stained clothes had been found on one of the islands at the mouth of the Neva and "it was surmised that

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Many people have the erroneous idea that only lawyers can make a legal, binding will. You can use a Will Form, which can be filled out at home. Public Notaries and solicitors will form, and make a legal and binding will as any lawyer. Don't delay. The Form, sold by drug stores and stationers etc., or by mail (2 for 11). See Will Form Co., Room 1418, 323 Collins Street, Toronto.

David Spencer's Secretary Department

can be found in every period of history. It does not follow that because Russia has newspapers and railways and the semblance of a Parliament, it does not follow because educated Russians are fully the equals of other Europeans that Russia is in the same stage of historical development as England and France. Other countries have thrown off all the bonds of the Middle Ages. In such lands Rasputins have become impossible. In Russia it was found necessary to deal with this accursed in a manner independent of the courts. There was no way possible to free the country from his evil influence save the way of the pistol, or the knife.

The Plot
Do not suppose that the decision to remove Rasputin was taken by "revolutionaries." There is nothing of the old revolutionary spirit in the present progressive movement. It is a movement completed by men who held the old

sittings on December 29 made it clear that the moment had come. Rasputin was invited to one of the customary suppers. He had to be persuaded to accept the invitation. Some warning had reached him. He had misgivings, fears. But a woman overcame his hesi-

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common
In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very ungrateful organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headache disappears and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. box at all dealers.

The Camarilla's Future
That any proceedings will be taken against the executioners is unlikely. What everyone is asking is, Will the Camarilla now be intimidated? Will it give up its fight against all the best elements in the nation, against the

in the morning a motor car drove up. Four men wearing black masks got out of it. The motor car drove rapidly away. Some time later another car arrived, a body was brought out and placed in it, and it set off at a high speed towards the islands. The body was hung over a bridge. It fell on the ice close to the shore of the Petrovski Island. The cords binding the arms were broken by the fall, and the arms spread out. The legs remained tied. There the corpse lay, frozen stiff into grotesque rigidity until daylight, when it was noticed by workpeople. Upon their information it was taken away by the police.

German Hopes
If the Czar consents to call such men to take part in the nation's business and agree to the measures they propose, the Army will be satisfied, but not otherwise. That is the situation, and it is better it should be openly described. Germany knows it well and is hoping that the heart of the Czar will be hardened, as was the heart of Pharaoh in Egypt. German agents are working hard to that end.

All the best minds and hearts in Russia are on the side of the Allies. Last night, at the New Year's Day dinner of the British Club in Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan met between M. Samouil and M. Rodmansky, President of the Duma, and they all three made speeches which

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IS OVERSHADOWING PROBLEM OF THE WAR

Desperate Need of Maritime Strength of Great Britain Being Maintained—Face to Face With Peril of Starvation if Losses From Submarines Not Overcome.

(Archibald Hurd, in London Daily Telegraph)

Since the beginning of August last—a matter of six months—the enemy has sunk 831 merchant ships, of which 341 were British, 222 Allied, and 268 neutral. At first glance there may be a temptation to conclude that, though the total is high, it is a fortunate circumstance that so large a proportion of the losses was Allied and neutral rather than British. There is a complete misunderstanding of the real gravity of the situation. We live not on British shipping only, but on the available world's tonnage. For that reason the late President of the Board of Trade made it his policy, while encouraging British shipowners to build more vessels, to attract as large a proportion as possible of neutral vessels to our ports and to the ports of the Allies. The German campaign against the strength and weakness of our maritime position; they realize the extent to which we rely on the mercantile marine of neutrals; they are aware, as is the First Sea Lord, that "without the mercantile marine the Navy—and indeed the nation—cannot exist." There is no mystery about the position of a maritime country which has embarked over half its merchant shipping in naval and military operations, and has only a relatively small tonnage remaining available to meet the needs of 45,000,000 persons, mainly sea-supported.

In studying the figures of merchantmen sunk by enemy action, it is the total of losses—British, Allied and neutral—which is important. Sir Owen Phillips last week spoke in optimistic terms of our position in July; he declared that we had suffered a net loss, after taking account of German ships seized and new British ships built, just under 60,000 tons. The statement given above reveals the number of vessels which has since been destroyed; in six months 831 are known to have been sunk; how many more it may be discovered hereafter, but the time can show. The Germans are still at work; their submarines are out; one raider is at large, if not two.

The Tonnage Outlook.

The position is only serious if the Government fails to take decisive and instant action. The first problem is, of course, the construction of new tonnage; that depends on the adoption of a bold policy, the Government giving the naval authorities all the support that is necessary. The second problem is how to make good, without delay, the losses. We must do that if we are not to be brought face to face with the peril of starvation. It has always been a greater peril than invasion, as has been repeatedly declared in these columns. As to the construction of new ships there is no insurmountable obstacle. We have the necessary shipyards and engine shops; it is merely a matter of well-directed action in manning them and providing them with orders for a series of standardized cargo boats, warships, and auxiliary vessels.

But there is no reason why matters should become critical. All that is required is a firm stand by the Cabinet in the House of Commons will be driven, by the pressure of public opinion, to inquire why our unutilized resources for shipbuilding were not fully employed in order to enable the economic life of the nation to be supported, the Army to be supplied, and the auxiliary services of the Fleet to be maintained. Why is that statement made? Because, in the absence of plenty of merchant tonnage, we cannot obtain for the consumption of the civil population, the Navy and the Army the supplies of food and other necessities which are available overseas. Once the country realizes that there are food and other things to be had, and that it cannot obtain them, a searching inquiry is inevitable.

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The destruction of merchant shipping will continue. Of that there can be no doubt. It is Germany's one hope of injuring this country, and, as she imagines, making us prepared to welcome peace on her terms. We have surprised her and deplored her of victory by our wonderful military effort. She knows, as well as we do, that we have reversed our historic policy. In the last Great War, as Admiral Mahan has recorded, "it was not by attempting great military operations on land, but by controlling the sea, and through the sea the world outside Europe, that both the first and second Pitt ensured the triumph of their country. In the two contests where either stood as the representative of the nation." In the course of two years we have become a great military power, and the enemy calculates that thereby we have weakened our naval power. It is an axiom to attack the enemy where he is weakest, and thus we are confronted with a violent submarine campaign against our merchant navy.

The New Campaign

The sequence of events is not without interest. First, the submarines—very few of them, and those of small size—were directed against the Royal Navy; we have not lost a single Dreadnought or any other essential ship of the first line. Then, the under-water craft—an increased number having been

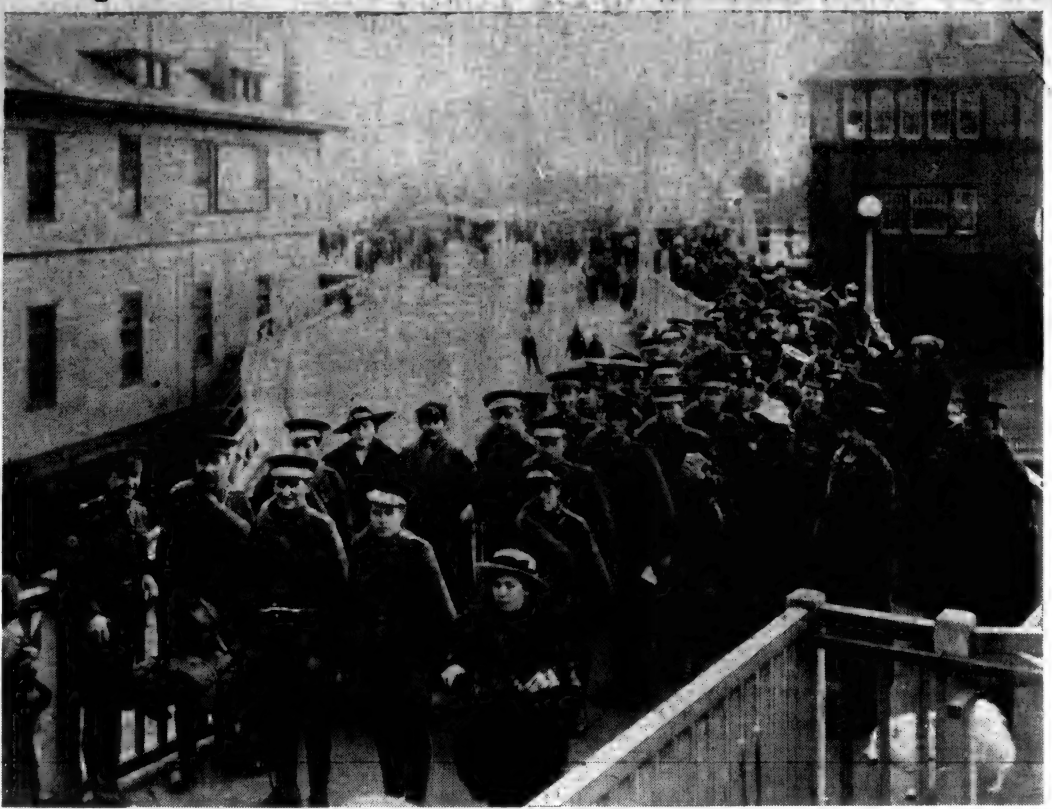
hurried to completion—were used against our merchant shipping in the Near Seas; the Navy soon got the upper hand, and that policy proved so costly that it was abandoned. Finally, the Germans have organized an immense output of large submarines with a wide radius of action, which can operate in the outer waters. The success of that effort is attested by the losses in the past six months—341 ships, British, Allied and neutral. As the First Sea Lord has told the nation, "the submarine menace to the merchant service is far greater now than at any period of the war." Let the significance of that official statement be borne in mind; it comes from the officer who knows better than anyone else how things stand.

"The Admiralty is not asleep; the menace must, and will, be dealt with," Sir John Jellicoe has declared. A remedy may be a matter of time, for the problem is now and embarrassing. The present Board is suffering from the emergency policy of its predecessor, and leeway cannot be made up in a few weeks, or even months. But in the meantime the toll of merchantmen is mounting up. Fortunately, only the will is necessary to make good the losses. We possess the shipyards for the construction of hulls and the engine shops for the making of engines; all that is required is a programme of shipbuilding conceived on big lines and plenty of material and labor. Then must come a policy of concentration. A good deal of construction is in progress which is not essential; liners—useless for our urgent needs—are in hand; men-of-war are, it is said, being built for foreign Powers; "fancy ships" are engaging labor. An emergency has arisen which demands that everything shall be put aside in order that food, carriers and vessels for bringing us raw materials of all kinds may be pushed to completion in the quickest possible time. There is not a day to be lost.

The time may come when the House of Commons will be driven, by the pressure of public opinion, to inquire why our unutilized resources for shipbuilding were not fully employed in order to enable the economic life of the nation to be supported, the Army to be supplied, and the auxiliary services of the Fleet to be maintained. Why is that statement made? Because, in the absence of plenty of merchant tonnage, we cannot obtain for the consumption of the civil population, the Navy and the Army the supplies of food and other necessities which are available overseas. Once the country realizes that there are food and other things to be had, and that it cannot obtain them, a searching inquiry is inevitable.

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Army Medical Corps Draft Leaving City for Overseas



Commanded by Capt. George Cuzner, the draft of Army Medical Corps men shown in the above photograph, left Victoria last Monday at 2 p.m., and is now on its way to England. There were fifty men in the draft, all of whom were trained at Willows Camp, where recruits for overseas are steadily being enlisted.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WAR

A special correspondent of The London Times writes from San Francisco: Over the mountains and one comes into the war zone. It is a curious and interesting circumstance to discover that a quick and alert interest in the European war is confined to the Eastern and Western seaboard of the United States. In the East the interest is direct, and grows out of the close relations—business, personal, social and economic—between the belligerents and the persons living in that part of the country. As has been repeatedly testified, the East is firmly pro-Ally in its sentiments. This alert interest extends to the Alleghenys, but does not surmount them.

Here on the Western seaboard, on the Pacific slope, the interest in the war is almost as keen, but sympathy with either of the belligerents is not nearly

impressed very deeply with the belief that in any conflict between Japan and the United States, California and its coast would bear the brunt of it. At this coast, too, is more deeply concerned about Japan's relations with China than any other part of the United States.

After a great fight, which strongly aroused this coast, and over the protest of the Federal Government at Washington, California passed a law prohibiting Japanese from owning land in this state. It is commonly felt here, I think, that the acceptance of this situation by the Japanese government is only temporary, that at a more convenient season the question of whether Japanese may own land here will be reopened. If and when the question is reopened the popular belief here is that an international problem will be presented for solution.

The Public and the War

One finds in such expressions as the following in the leading newspapers an evasion of a direct emotional participation in events in Europe. "When ships are torpedoed nowadays the news is not a shock. When a death

week, and the totals mount, but what do they mean? People defend themselves from the truth by philosophy. It is never a whole life that a bullet or a shell cuts short. Death might have arrived in a less kindly form. It cannot be wholly undesirable to die purposely in defence of what seems right. And so on. Never do we understand the whole moral and physical horror. Our limited sympathies and imaginations come to our relief. One could not realize the war and live and be sane."

Any survey of the present state of mind in the United States would be incomplete that did not take note of a curious suppression of sentiment that one encounters in widely unrelated quarters. This country bears, I think, and certainly cherishes, reputation of being one of the most outspoken countries in the world. Free discussion and freedom of opinion are supposed to be birthrights. Yet here, by happy chance I met a man, distinguished in his own field, at home and abroad, who suddenly, in his own library, burst out with the confession that he had been sur-

and their sympathies unconsciously lowered their voices. Some looked about them warily, and even furtively if they were in a public room where they might be overheard. Some of the men at the universities, at least, had found before reaching California, were conscious of the same smothering, intangible influence. They said that by tacit consent in the Faculty Clubs and other gathering places where free and unrestricted speech might be looked for as a matter of course, men did not talk about their sympathies in the war. One sought an explanation, but in vain. Sometimes the reply would be that President Wilson had laid an injunction upon the country at the very beginning of the war that they must not only act as neutrals but think neutrally. Of course, as an explanation, this is grotesque and absurd.

There is some deeper cause that even the men who felt themselves suppressed cannot lay a finger upon. My distinguished friend here was longing to go east to New York or Boston, to get an opportunity to speak out and free his mind. I asked him why he did not hire a hall here for that purpose. He did not know, but he was sure that such a thing could not be done.

Waiting for a Seed

One does not pretend to explain this curious and puzzling condition, but it exists. It may be due to a lack of intellectual leadership; it may be due to the unsettled and undetermined state of mind in which the whole country finds itself. This lack of a drift or tendency of national popular opinion in any direction may be due to the widespread general ignorance of foreign affairs and foreign relations and a natural diffidence on the part of men to speak out until certain national leaders of popular public opinion have spoken. It is not a wholesome condition. The two candidates for the Presidency at the last election would have rendered a public service if they had publicly debated and thrashed out the questions and uncertainties, vaguely shaped, that are at the back of everybody's mind. Such a discussion would have brought into being a healthy, alert public opinion and would have defined issues and problems that this country must face and solve.

In the circumstances it is small wonder that Europe is puzzled about the United States. The United States is puzzled about itself; it does not know clearly just now which way it will turn. It does not know clearly its duties, its obligations and its responsibilities with respect to the rest of the world. For the present it is evading attacking the problem, yet it is clearly known that the problem must be met, and that without much longer delay. It is waiting for a word, for a clear direction from some national leader in whom it will have confidence. In the meantime it is depending upon President Wilson and hoping that he will find a way.

It is this indecision, I think, that contributes to the widespread belief and hope one finds east and west that neither side will win decisively in the European War. Having been unable to reach a clear decision for themselves, men who are in this undetermined frame of mind hope that the belligerents will come to the same pass. An inconclusive public sentiment here would naturally hope for an inconclusive termination of hostilities in Europe.

Choosing absolutely at random from a mass of newspaper cuttings one finds views like these being written almost everywhere by way of popular guidance and education:

"In view of all the conditions, it seems at this time useless for the United States or any other neutral country to seek to persuade the hostile powers to end the war. They have too much at stake to give heed to any outside proposals, no matter how well meant."

"The truth is that the tremendous conflict has become a struggle between Germany and England for world-wide supremacy."

"It may be regarded as contrary to the welfare and security of the United States for either of the two chief contestants to gain a decisive victory, or in any other way to dictate the terms of peace."

"Perhaps of the two, Germany would be the greater menace to the peace of America should she succeed in breaking the power of England, because Germany is ambitious to spread her dominion and acquire territory in Central and South America, and so would clash with the Monroe Doctrine, to which this country is pledged."

"But yet numerous occurrences in the

present war to go further back, have shown this country how dangerous an enemy England might be, if, through the crushing of Germany, she should become the supreme and undisputed military and naval power of the world. So American policy—so far as public sentiment and diplomatic intercourse may accomplish anything—should favor such an early conclusion of the war as would leave the balance of power in Europe not very different from what it was three years ago, with neither side greatly predominant."

The whole present national tendency, so far as any can be said to exist, is to find the easiest way, to evade a decision.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CONVERSION

By a Correspondent in The London Times

The Conversion of St. Paul provides material for the theologian and the psychologist; but it has no less a value for every student of human affairs. He is led, by the memory of this event to take into his reckoning the unforeseen and incalculable movements of the human personality. The story must never allow who bodily wrote the history of the future; they may know many data, but they do not know, as some think, what is hidden in the depths of some human personality, or, as others believe, the mysterious appeal and travail of the Holy Spirit. What new turn may be given to the energies of this man or that, they do not know; but that may be a decisive factor. This man may be used for there are conversions from good to evil; but that man, now a "persecutor and injurious," may save the Church, or the nation. The Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul teaches all men that in the future of mankind there will be factors which at present are unknown. The prophet of good cannot be over-presumptuous, he cannot despair. Neither the friends nor the foes of the Christian Way in the Days after the Crucifixion could have foretold the one determining factor which broke down the barriers of race and set the Faith in the heart of the world. To them Saul of Tarsus was a terrible force, destined to work along a certain line and end in some thing happened. He said: "It pleased God to reveal His Son in me;" others have sought to interpret the change without calling on the Christian, but in any case something happened, and a new and unforeseen turn was given to the life of the Church and to the spiritual history of mankind.

Gray sang of the "hearts once pregnant with celestial fire"; he has told in words, to which nothing can be added, the tragedy, if it is a tragedy, of the "mute inglorious Milton." But there are others who will sing before they die; there are energies unclaimed, but not to remain unclaimed ten years hence. And there are energies as they are written, with their secondary or mischievous end, which some day will be claimed for noble purposes. Some will live to rebuild what they are destined to break down; some will hand upon their lives when they declare the things to come; it is given to the true prophet to know the principles of human order, as they are written, with their end and conscience by the Divine Wisdom, but even he must leave a wide range for the unknown and incalculable movements in the human spirit. He who is called to be travelling to Damascus, and who will see the great light. The blasphemer of today may be the apostle tomorrow.

Of Paul

The results that followed upon the capture of Paul, as a result of Tarsus, but only in part. He was too great to become the monopoly of a sect. None of the leaders of Christian thought in any age has hesitated to declare with pride, "I am of Paul"; he has been a perpetual ferment in the human spirit, and most of all in those who have passed out of this world, and travel into the new life. They were separated from each other in much of their interpretation of him, but they were "of Paul." St. Augustine, Luther, John Wesley, alike derived from him; and along the line, whose stages are St. Augustine, Jansem, and Pascal, how many in this age are stirred, though they may not know it, by this unexhausted ferment! But no one could have foretold this when they who stoned the first martyr "laid down their garments at the feet of a young man named Paul."

There is hope in the thought that new energies will enter the world through birth; but this is not the hope rekindled by the memory of the conversion of St. Paul; today we hope because a new direction may be given to powers already being exercised.

Before the outbreak of the Civil War in North America Ulysses Simpson Grant was employed in his father's leather store in Illinois "in the gloomy pursuit of invention and of raising small sums from reluctant friends when he met them." Who could have divined in this man the general who led the world to victory and became President of the United States? When the story of the present war is analyzed there will be much to tell of powers discovered in strange places, of energies redirected into new channels.

There is no reason to believe that the last conversion has taken place. The Road to Damascus is still there; there is still a light waiting to break through the darkness when he prophesies in part; remembering his strange past, he will be prepared for surprises in the future. With humility and wonder and hope in his eyes he will face the next scene in the great adventure.

AN ECONOMICAL LUNCH

Take a few Oxo Cubes and save the expense of lunching out. A cup of Oxo and a few biscuits, or a sandwich, make a light inexpensive meal which will keep you satisfied and clear-headed until your next repast.

A cup of Oxo is always good. It can be made with an Oxo Cube and hot water with very little trouble. When you rush home after a hard day's work, a cup of hot Oxo will do you ever so much good, and lessen the risk of a chill.

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Time of 4, 10 and 15 Cubes.



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Here are twenty M.C.O.'s and men who left Victoria last Monday afternoon for England, where they will be attached to the Canadian Field Battery (howitzers) for service at the front. They are seen marching along the promenade to the waiting boat. All were picked men and had seen months of training at Signal Hill, where they were stationed until drafted for overseas duty.

support of all the necessary skilled labor and every needed ton of material being supplied, so that the maritime strength of the nation—which is also its naval military, and economic strength—may be maintained. Thus the enemy, who is concentrating on submarine piracy, will be defeated, and his last hope of a German peace buried. There is no time to be lost; the despatch of the morning's list of ships sunk reveals, as continuing. Our life-line is being nibbled away before our eyes. This is the overshadowing problem of the war, because, as the by-merchant shipping

so clearly defined. The Pacific Coast's interest in the war is, in a manner of speaking, an indirect interest, and possibly is derived from its acute and direct interest in Japan. The attitude of the people here towards the belligerents in Europe is, one suspects, more or less directly influenced by their watchful attitude towards Japan. They know, of course, that treaties of alliance exist between Great Britain and Japan, and that treaties of alliance exist between Russia and Japan. They do not know clearly the full purport of these treaties. They do not know what would be the attitude of Russia in the event of any clash of interests between Japan and the United States. They are

list containing hundreds of thousands of names is made public it does not become the most important news of the day. Manures, disaster and large-scale outrages pass rather lightly over our heads. Some hundreds or thousands of people are killed in an earthquake in Pondicherry, and it does not even induce us to look up Pondicherry on the map. Nature can commit no act of destruction that deserves to be compared with war, and we have been reading of war until our nerves are blunted. Day follows day, and with each day comes the murderous snuffing out of some thousands of human lives—more than were lost in the Titanic. Week follows

fering under an internal suppression of wrath against the Germans ever since the war began. I ventured to ask him why he had suppressed his feelings, why he had not spoken out, and to my astonishment he was puzzled and taken aback by the inquiry. He did not know. A convention, he said vaguely, had been laid upon everybody not to talk about or show any feelings about the war. By whom? one asked. He did not know, but was sure everybody felt the same. This was corroborated by others. I, too, had noticed this singular phenomenon in making my big-swing journey across the continent from New York. Men in speaking strongly about the war

STEAM SCHOONERS ARE USEFUL IN THE NAVY

United States Is Compiling List of Coasters That Might Be Taken for the Planting of Mines.

In the event of trouble on the Pacific for the United States, wooden steam schooners would play their part as well as their more stately steel sisters in the fleet of liners. San Francisco sources have it that during the week Navy Department heads have caused a canvass to be made among steam schooner owners to ascertain the rig of vessels with a view to utilizing them as mine layers in time of war.

Vessels impressed into that service must be fitted with heavy foremast from which booms may be rigged for handling mines, and, as all Pacific steamers of the type full that requirement, they would be available. War possibilities, as viewed by some owners, are said to have prompted them to bettelle the advantages of their ships to a navy officer who made the rounds of offices at San Francisco, they evidently hoping that their ships would be overlooked in time of trouble. They have been given some encouragement through the assumption that the list is being made up only as a "preparedness" notion.

The fact that British Columbia's fleet of wooden ships would be an exceedingly valuable asset in times of war is not to be overlooked, as they also could serve, among other purposes, that above mentioned, if called upon to do so.

MARINE NOTES

The Grand Trunk steamer Prince George will arrive in port this morning and is due to sail North again at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Upon her arrival at Prince Rupert she will be decked, and the steamer Prince Rupert, which is leaving port on Wednesday morning, will take up the George's schedule.

The Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Governor is due in port tomorrow from San Francisco and San Diego. She is bringing a big list of passengers north.

Three tankers are coming on, bound for Vancouver from California ports. The Colonel E. L. Drake, for the G.T.P. and sugar refinery, and the Washtenaw, for Port Moody, are due to pass in tomorrow. The Lus Blanca is also due tomorrow from San Pedro.

Mr. A. M. Dollar, manager of the Canadian Robert Dollar Line, states that his line has handled 150,000 tons of cargo out of Vancouver during the last eight months. This freight went to the Orient, chiefly to Vladivostok.

The Norwegian steamer Cusco, under charter to the W. R. Grace Company, which has been recently with a cargo of nitrates for the Victoria Chemical Works, is reported to have gone ashore at Saltery, Peru, on Thursday, and is understood to be still around. She is valued at \$1,500,000. The vessel was bound for South American ports with cargo loaded on the Sound.

The C.P.R. steamer Princess Patricia, having completed repairs at the Victoria Machinery Depot, will resume the Nanaimo-Vancouver service tomorrow. Capt. G. L. Ritchie has succeeded the late J. N. P. Ritchie as commander of the vessel.

QUARANTINE RULES HAVE BEEN RELAXED

Fear of Asiatic Cholera Passed and Vessels Steaming Into Port Will Not Be Held in Future.

Instructions were received in the city yesterday from Ottawa removing, as from yesterday, the stringent quarantine regulations which have been in force since the outbreak of cholera on board the steamer Hawaii Maru last September, by which all steamer passengers arriving here on liners from the Orient were compelled to disembark at William Head for bacteriological examination.

The regulations were kept in force as a safeguard against Asiatic cholera, which raged in China and Japan last Fall and Winter, but as the epidemic was entirely checked some little time since, the authorities considered it safe to withdraw the strict orders which were issued at the time.

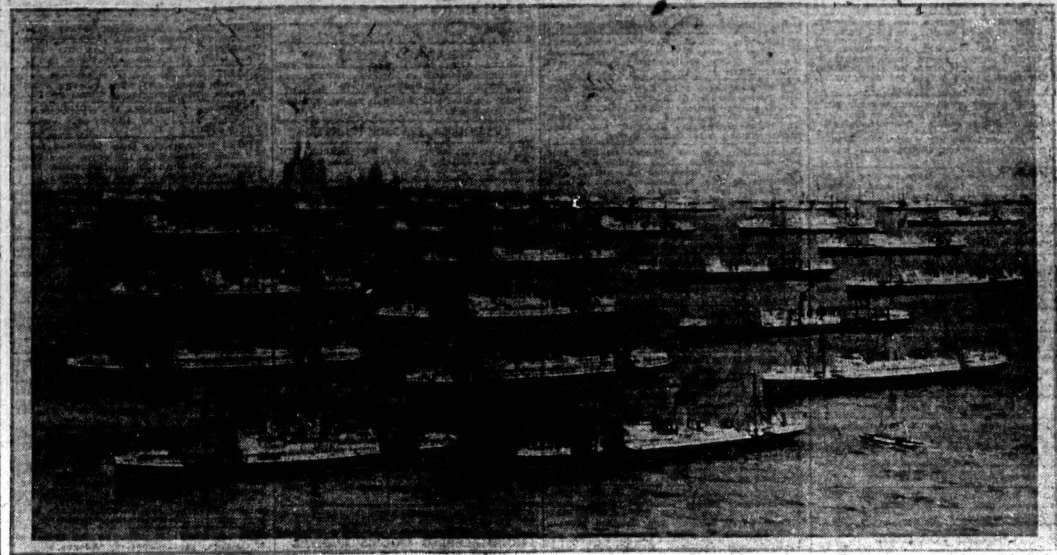
At the same time instructions were received from Washington, D.C., by the surgeon in charge of the Puget Sound quarantine district, lifting the quarantine against passenger vessels from the Orient, which means that the steamer passengers will not hereafter be compelled to land at Diamond Point.

Through the strict enforcement of the quarantine on both sides of the border the cities of this Coast were given every protection against an invasion by the death-dealing disease.

TIDES AT VICTORIA

Time	High	Low	Time	High	Low
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

Blue Funnel Fleet May Be Taken Over by Admiralty



A dispatch received in New York states that the entire fleet of Alfred Holt & Co., numbering 84 vessels, has been requisitioned by the British Admiralty for war purposes. The Blue Funnel steamers Ixion, Proteus and Tantalus have been operating between this coast and the Far East on a 28-day schedule, and the Ixion is due at Victoria from the Orient in a few days with 1,000 tons of freight for delivery at this port. If the report proves correct, it will mean that the three vessels named will be taken off the service, for a time at least. The above shows a portion of the fleet assembled in the Old Country.

DRAFTS LEAVE THIS WEEK FOR OVERSEAS

Inland Water Transport Men Going Tomorrow and Party of R.N.C.V.R. Departs Next Saturday.

Another draft of the Inland Water Transport section of the Royal Engineers is leaving Victoria for overseas service on tomorrow night's C. P. R. boat. Sgt. Fry has received instructions from Montreal to recruit dredgers in addition to the ratings heretofore enlisted, and to send the men on to Montreal as fast as they are signed on. For that reason it is not likely that from now on the men will be held until a full draft is made up, but as soon after the recruits are secured they will be given their passage East.

So far as is known, those who will leave tomorrow include T. E. Morrison, marine engineer; Edgar F. John, motor boatman; J. A. Sutherland, marine engineer; G. R. Trudwell, motor mechanic; Thomas Parker, motor mechanic; Douglas Strank, motor mechanic; H. W. Pugin, motor boatman; Peter Halliwell, lighterman; and George L. Service. Men may join up either for service in the Atlantic or Pacific subdivisions or for overseas. Recruits are furnished with a free kit, and the pay and separation allowances are on the same basis as those of the military units.

R. N. C. V. R. Recruiting
The next draft of the R. N. C. V. R. to join the overseas brigade will leave Victoria next Saturday. Local recruitment is not just what it might be, and it is hoped that before the party leaves at the end of this week a goodly number of recruits will have been added to the draft.

The campaign which is being carried on throughout the Pacific country continues very satisfactorily, and men are arriving from the different cities and towns of Alberta quite regularly. Eastern Canada has been doing well recently in connection with naval recruiting. Men may join up either for service in the Atlantic or Pacific subdivisions or for overseas. Recruits are furnished with a free kit, and the pay and separation allowances are on the same basis as those of the military units.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 24—Arrived: Str. Mariposa, Tacoma; Morning Star, Vancouver, B.C. Sailed: Str. Admiral Schley, San Francisco; Thos. L. Wand, Eagle Harbor.
SEWARD, Feb. 24—Sailed: Str. Admiral Paragut, Seattle.
KETCHIKAN, Feb. 24—Sailed: Str. City of Seattle, Seattle.
EVERETT, Wash., Feb. 24—Arrived: Str. Queen, Seattle via Tacoma.
MUKILTEO, Wash., Feb. 24—Arrived: Str. Mukilteo, Seattle via Tacoma.
TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 24—Sailed: Barge Louisiana, Anxox, B.C., in tow tug Kingfisher; Str. Mukilteo, Mukilteo; Queen, Seattle; Mariposa.
PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 24—Sailed: Str. J. A. Chancellor, San Francisco.
FLAVEL, Ore., Feb. 24—Sailed: Northern Pacific, San Francisco.
CALLAO, Feb. 24—Sailed: Str. Columbia, Tacoma, Wash.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 24—Arrived: Str. Adelaide Smith, Coos Bay; Santa Alicia, Seattle. No sailings.

WRECKING MAGNET

Japanese Inventor Was Scheme for Sinking Metals—Was Interesting Idea
A sub-sea magnet invented by a Japanese scientist named Nakahara promises to be instrumental in locating many of the sunken submarines, warships and transports which have gone down in comparatively shallow water.
Tests of the magnet over the Japanese naval target grounds recently brought to the surface thousands of projectiles fired in practice. At the present price of scrap iron, the \$50,000 shells which he scattered at the bottom of the Japanese bays will be worth some \$1,000,000.
It is suggested to use the magnet in extracting the shell scraps from the soil of the European battlefields. The value of this scrap iron alone would mount up to a very large sum. A development of the Nakahara magnet promises to be powerful enough to actually lift sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea. Magnets are now in use on land which are able to elevate a weight of 40,000 pounds.

WIRELESS REPORT (By Government Wireless)

6 p.m.
Point Grey—Clear; S. E. light; 29.42; 35; sea moderate.
Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 29.45; 30; sea smooth. 9 a.m., spoke str. Prince George, abeam, south-bound.
Fachens—Cloudy; E. 29.37; 36; sea smooth.
Ketchikan—Cloudy; calm; 29.16; 28; sea smooth. 9:25 p.m., spoke str. Admiral Dewey, 350 miles N. of San Francisco, bound for Seattle.
Alert Bay—Cloudy; calm; 29.17; 29; sea smooth. 4:15 p.m., spoke str. Spokane off Milling Island, northbound; 2:50 p.m., spoke str. Venture, passed off northbound.
Crisp—Overcast; E. moderate; 29.53; 35; sea rough. 10:35 p.m., spoke str. Northwestern in Queen Charlotte Sound, northbound; 11:40 p.m., spoke str. Princess Beatrice off Egg Island, northbound.
Dead Tree—Snow; N. E. light; 29.42; 25; sea smooth.
Ikeda—Cloudy; N. W. strong; 29.36; 30; sea rough. 11:10 a.m., spoke str. Princess Esna entering Burr Inlet.
Prince Rupert—Clear; calm; 29.50; 30; sea smooth. 10:45 a.m., passed in str. City of Seattle, passed out again at 12:15 p.m., southbound; 2:30 p.m., spoke str. Windber, abeam, northbound; 4:15 p.m., spoke str. AIKI in Granville Channel, southbound.

P. E. I. MAN IS NOW FOREIGN ADMIRAL

Capt. J. L. Read, whose Relatives Are in Vancouver, Holds Proud Position in Russian Navy

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 24.—Prince Edward Island has contributed an admiral to a foreign navy in the person of Capt. John L. Read, for many years in charge of the Dominion Government's ice breakers, plying between the island and mainland during the winter season. Twelve months ago Capt. Read took the ice breaker Minto over to Archangel, The Russians, being so pleased with his exploits in rescuing seven of the ships from the icy grip of their frigid zone on his first visit, asked him to return again, and he has again complied with their request, this time in the command of a new ship, the Russian navy as superintendent in command of the entire fleet of ice breakers, with the rank of admiral.

Captain Read is a native of Summerside, P.E.I., and is regarded as one of the most capable master mariners in the Maritime Provinces, having had varied experience. He acted as mate with his father at the time of the South African War. He comes from a seafaring family, being the son of Captain Joseph Read, a noted mariner of his day, at present a prominent merchant of Prince Edward Island, who had four brothers—master mariners. Captain Read is a grandson of the late Ephraim Read, a shipbuilder and Ephraim Read, a marine engineer and secretary of the National Association of Marine Engineers, and Mrs. H. C. Shaw, wife of Police Magistrate Shaw, and other cousins are residents of Vancouver.

BIG CONTRACT PENDING

United States Firm, With Vancouver Representative, May Get Russian Order

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 24.—Owing to the embargo that the big railways in the Eastern United States have placed on importations from the West, and the fact that traffic is so congested, due to the moving of war material for the Allies, there has been comparatively little coping this way for shipment to Russia. Mr. W. A. Ashley, representative of the Allied Machinery Company, said today.
In a short time, however, he expected there would be heavier shipments of material coming this way. The last consignment amounted to 15,000 tons. Even after the war was over, said Mr. Ashley, they would continue to send goods this way to Russia, and he mentioned that his firm was likely to secure the contract for the laying of 5,000 miles of railway in Russia. The amount of that contract would be approximately \$100,000,000, and he anticipated that the question would be settled within a week or two. Naturally, that would mean that the shipments through the port of Vancouver would be enormously increased if they could get the tonnage to carry the material.

IS BIG FACTOR IN DEVELOPING TRADE

Dominion Government's Determination to Build and Operate Line of Ships Means Much to This Province.

In connection with the announcement made in yesterday's *Colonist* regarding the placing of contracts by the Dominion Government for two auxiliary schooners, one to be built by the Wallace Shipyards at North Vancouver and one by the Cameron-Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, Limited, at Victoria, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., makes the following interesting statement regarding the beneficial effect it will have on this Province:

"The Dominion Government appreciated the desirability of stimulating the seaborne trade of Canada," said the member for Vancouver, "and has given contracts for the construction of the two vessels promised some time ago for the trade between British Columbia and Halifax, via the West Indies."

"I have received letters recently from the West Indies," he continued, "indicating the anxiety of merchants there to open up trade with this Province. The two vessels for which the contracts have been let are merely the beginning, and as the trade develops it will be taken care of with increased facilities."

"These two vessels will be operated and controlled by the Government and dedicated to the upbuilding of this new trade."
"While on this matter of trade and shipping," continued Mr. Stevens, "I notice a despatch from London that the committee on the commercial policy of Great Britain is reported as recommending that an Imperial preference in the form of customs duties on imports should be imposed. This recommendation will work to the benefit of Canada as well as for other parts of the Empire. Through the free trade policy of Britain, Canada has in the past been forced to compete in the British market with the cheap labor of the manufacturing centers of continental Europe, and very much to her disadvantage."

To Develop Export Trade

"We have in Canada certain claspings of raw material, especially nickel, copper, lead, iron, and other metals which should be reduced and refined in Canada, and then manufactured for export. Instead of this, the bulk of these minerals is today being refined in the United States and there manufactured for the American market and for export from the United States. Great quantities of these manufactured articles are reimported into Canada. With the British Imperial preference it will enable Canada to compete successfully with other countries in the British market as well as in other parts of the Empire."

"Another phase of this movement which will perhaps benefit this Province in particular will be the increased impetus given to shipping. The tendency will be to utilize British-Canadian Pacific ports more than they have been in the past."
"The war has already had a very decided effect, in this regard, for in spite of the shortage of tonnage on the Pacific, British Columbia's foreign shipping has been steadily increasing."
"For instance, the Dollar Company has moved its whole business from the American ports to Vancouver, and an illustration of the importance of this move may be seen in the fact that eight Dollar vessels are at present heading for this port and will arrive here in the course of the next few days. Not only has this company been a great stimulus to Vancouver from the standpoint of shipping, but British Columbia will have a new lumber export business running to about 100,000,000 feet per annum, and when it is stated that the total export of lumber overseas from British Columbia in recent years has been from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet per annum, it will at once be realized that this entirely new business of 100,000,000 feet of port is of very great value to the port of Vancouver and to the Province generally."

"Not only is this new business brought to British Columbia, but it introduces a new element which we have long needed and that is lumber brokerage. Most of the export lumber business in the past has been shipped from

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sliding scale of prices was fixed so jets, this machine was found to be extremely efficient. Molybdenum

According to the percentage of molybdenum in the ore, and the department began the work of concentrating the metal. After considerable experimental work, a machine was devised by the engineers of the department for the separation

of molybdenum from its gangue after it had been crushed. This machine was

improvement on any that had previously been devised. The ore, finely crushed, is shaken down from a hopper on a rapidly moving stream of water. The molybdenum proper resists wetting and so floats on the surface of the water.

water, while the other matter sinks to the bottom. With certain elaborations, such as, perhaps, the water by the water

such as cooling the water by the water.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG CLOCK"

If You Are Interested in Old Clocks and Watches

—or if you possess one, or other, and would like to obtain authentic data regarding its origin, you should come in and refer to a new publication we have just received. It is called "Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers." It is an historical and descriptive account of the different styles of clocks and watches of the past in England and abroad. More than eleven thousand makers are listed in this book.

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AGAIN BEHIND BARS

Vancouver Man Released on Bail by Mr. Andrew Blyth, J.P., Re-arrested on Orders of Attorney-General

N. Bernstein, a Vancouver rooming-house keeper, who was released on bail by Mr. Andrew Blyth, J.P., following a six months' sentence to the Okalla prison farm on the charge of conducting a disorderly house, has been re-arrested on warrant issued on instructions from Hon. M. A. Macdonald, Attorney-General. Bernstein's release from Okalla was obtained upon application to Mr. Blyth by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. I. I. Rubinowitz, pending the result of Mr. Rubinowitz's efforts to secure a new trial for his client. Mr. B. L. Maitland, city prosecutor, and the city police contended that there is no appeal from a summary conviction in a police court for an indictable offence, Bernstein being convicted by Magistrate Shaw. The decision of the Attorney-General confirms the contention. Asked as to what plan of action he would now pursue, Mr. Rubinowitz de-

clined to make a statement, as the matter is sub judice. Following his arrest at his boarding-house, 52 Cordova Street, Bernstein was immediately taken to Okalla to serve his sentence.

Looking to Russia.

We in the West are preparing unceasingly for great events which we hope and believe will prove decisive. We look meanwhile with unshaken confidence to the valiant Russian army and to the inspiring figure of its Imperial leader, in the firm belief that when we and our Western Ally strike home with a majestic strength such as even this war has never witnessed we shall see our Russian brethren-in-arms acting in complete union, and driving from the soil of holy Russia the arrogant invaders who pollute it.—London Times.

Willis—I wonder if there will ever be universal peace?
Gillis—Sure. All they've got to do is to get the nations to agree that in case of war the winner pays the pensions.

BANQUET TENDERED

MR. WM. HENDERSON

Veteran Servant of Public Works Department Honored on Completion of Fifty Years' Service.

A very pleasing function took place at the Dominion Hotel last evening, the occasion being a banquet tendered to Mr. William Henderson, resident architect of the Department of Public Works for British Columbia, who during the course of the evening was made the recipient of an illuminated address and a gold mounted ebony cane, suitably inscribed. There were about fifty in attendance, representing every department in the Federal public service. The address, which was very beautifully executed, was designed and prepared by Mr. H. E. Nelson, draughtsman in the public works office. Mr. J. G. Brown presided.

After the loyal toasts had been given, that of the naval and military forces, including the wireless department and the marine department, was proposed by Capt. E. H. Fletcher. This was responded to by Mr. Stanford, of the Marine Department, and Mr. E. J. Haughton, of the wireless department.

The next toast, "The Guest of Honor," was proposed by Mr. Brown, who said: "A great honor and privilege has been conferred upon me this evening in being permitted to propose the next toast. I refer to the toast of our much esteemed guest of honor tonight, Mr. Wm. Henderson. Before asking you to drink the health and happiness of Mr. Henderson, it might be fitting that I should say a few words in connection with this gathering, which has had such an auspicious beginning and bids fair to have an equally auspicious ending.

"When it was discovered that our friend—I call him friend, because, even while his heart and soul is in the work of the branch of the department over which he presides in this Province, he remains the friend of the members of his staff—when it was discovered that our friend's birthday and the date of the completion of fifty years' employment in the Government service of Canada in one capacity or another was about the same time, the staff of the architect's branch of the Public Works Department felt that such a unique event should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and plans were laid to arrange for some function. However, as time went on, it grew upon us that other departments should be invited to participate. Our chief difficulty there lay in keeping people away.

"I have had the privilege of sixteen years close association with Mr. Henderson, and can testify to the deep interest that he takes in every phase of his work and of his staff. The presence around this festive board tonight of so many ladies and gentlemen of his staff and those representing the various departments of the Federal service is sufficient evidence of the respect and esteem in which you all hold him.

"Of course, there are times when clashes will come; on these occasions, his sturdiness of character is reflected in the tenacity and firmness with which his position is held, typical of his own well known Aberdeen granite.

"I could go on for an hour and tell you of the sterling qualities of the man whom we call friend, and whom we delight in honoring tonight, of his rugged honesty and fidelity of purpose, and withal, the big, kind heart sometimes concealed beneath a gruff exterior, a man whom I am proud to acknowledge and serve as my chief, but time will not permit.

"I therefore ask you to rise and drink to the health and happiness of our guest and friend, Mr. William Henderson, whom we all hope will be long spared to occupy his present position."

This was followed by the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the presentation of the cane and illumin-

ated address. Mr. Henderson made a very appropriate reply, in which he expressed his great pleasure at being made the recipient of such signal honors at the hands of his fellow employees of the Public Works Department.

Other toasts were "Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue Departments," proposed by Mr. A. F. Mitchell and responded to by Messrs. H. F. Bishop, W. Marchant, and J. E. Miller; "Department of Indian Affairs and Department of Finance," proposed by Mr. William Deo and responded to by Messrs. W. E. Ditchburn and D. B. McConnon; "Department of Interior and Agriculture," proposed by Mr. J. C. Newbury, and responded to by Dr. G. L. Milne and Dr. S. F. Tolmie; "Department of Public Works," proposed by Mr. W. Marchant and responded to by Mr. W. C. Worsfold; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. E. Haynes and responded to by Mr. H. F. Bishop; "The Host," proposed by Mr. R. Jones and responded to by Mr. Stephen Jones.

RED CROSS WORK

A number of novel and attractive articles have been given to the Esquimalt branch of the Red Cross to be raffled for the benefit of the funds of the branch, and are at present on view in the window of the Head Street headquarters. The tickets are being sold for ten cents each. If anyone has articles which they would give for the same cause they will be greatly appreciated by the ladies of the committee.

James Bay Branch

The "Endeavor Club," which is composed of twelve young girls living in the James Bay district, conducted a most successful and enjoyable "Comfort Bag Shower" yesterday afternoon, under the chaperonage of Mrs. F. A. P. Chadwick. During the afternoon tea was served by the young hostesses and the sale of candy realized a neat sum. The decorations were in the club's colors, purple and white, and presented a very pleasing setting for the event. The girls rendered several musical selections, which were very much appreciated. The financial results of the function amounted to \$22.45 in cash, supplies for approximately 8 comfort bags and 17 pairs of socks knitted by the girls.

On Tuesday afternoon from 3 o'clock until 6, the James Bay branch of the Red Cross Society will hold a "Silver Shower" at the rooms, 218 Menzies Street, the proceeds from which will be used to purchase the odd fittings to complete a number of comfort bags. Tea will be served and all are cordially invited to attend.

Victoria West Branch

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Victoria West branch of the Red Cross Society was held on Friday night, with eleven of the members present. One of the first things the committee did was to extend a vote of thanks to Messrs. Palmer & Son for their contribution of coal and wood for use in heating the rooms.

The concert committee reported that \$18.70 was netted as a result of the concert and dance which was held on February 13. The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society sent in a cheque for \$12.70, representing what was collected at a military five hundred token night which was given in aid of the Victoria West branch of the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Ferguson has donated a Persian kitten to be raffled, tickets for which will be ten cents each. The kitten will be offered in the window of the workroom on Skinner Street. To facilitate the carrying on of the work by the committee it was decided to have a telephone installed so that anyone wishing to obtain materials can telephone.

The next committee meeting is to be held on the last Monday in March, namely, March 26. The treasurer reported that the net receipts for the month of February amounted to \$58.30.

Mount Tolmie Branch

Through the kindness of the rector and the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Cedar Hill Road, Mount Tolmie Red Cross Society have been fortunate enough to secure St. Luke's hall, which is close to the church and school on Cedar Hill Road. The materials and machines will be moved from Mrs. Knowlton's residence early in the week. The formal opening will take place on Tuesday, March 1st, at 2 p.m.

The organizer is very anxious that all the residents belonging to all denominations and all classes, will make it a point to be present at this opening of the branch at Mount Tolmie. Workers are wanted for every class of necessities and efforts, large or small, will be thankfully received. The gallant lady in khaki expects all to do their duty by the Red Cross. The demands on it are terrific. They are enduring all the hardships. They are stopping all the bullets. They are taking all the risk.

The branch wants fine members, annual members and associate members. It is being realized more and more that this is the time of sacrifice and service.

Any of the residents who are willing to loan sewing machines or provide work tables or assist in any way, will be warmly thanked.

Silver Tea at Sidney
A "silver tea" will be given by the ladies of the Sidney district branch of the Red Cross Society in their rooms on Wednesday, February 28, from 3 to 6 p.m., to raise money to procure comforts for the returned soldiers at "Resthaven." Visitors from Victoria will be cordially welcomed.

Mr. Norval M. Smith, of the B. C. News Company, Vancouver, was in Victoria, yesterday, saying good-bye to his friends in this city prior to leaving the Coast with the Mechanical Transport for overseas duty.

Watch Haynes' window: A special bargain will be offered each day. Something different every day at a cut price. Haynes, 1134 Government Street.

DRY FIR CORDWOOD

12- or 14-in. Blocks

Kindling Wood
8 LARGE BUNDLES \$1.00

W. Marlow
378 John St. Phone 3303R



Let Us Furnish the Home to be—

The Home Furnishing Departments

Announce Many Clearing Bargains to Wind Up the Last Three Days of Sale

—The next three business days should prove very busy ones in the Home Furnishing Departments. It's the last three days of the February Sale and to set a new record for selling, we have made up many attractive offerings which represent unusual savings.

It will pay you well to read carefully the following items and shop early on Monday morning. As the quantity in some cases is limited—we would strongly urge early shopping to save disappointment.

Those about to furnish or replenish their home with single pieces will prove this an unusual opportunity to save—Put us to the test and prove it.

200 Yards Madras Muslin at

29c

—A few pieces only, representing about 200 yards. Very neat designs, in widths 36 to 40 inches. Regularly worth to 35c. This Curtaining is a great favorite—it looks very neat when hung and washes beautifully. Monday, a yard **29c**
—Drapery, Third Floor

Clean-Up of Grass Rugs at

\$3.90

Regular \$6.50

—Six only, of these serviceable Damask Grass Rugs. Very suitable for the bedroom. A large size, 9 x 12 ft., and the colors are green, blue and tan. You will have to shop early for these.
—Carpets, Third Floor

6 Dozen Pairs Nottingham Lace
Curtains. To Go at Pair

\$1.65

—Neat lacy effects as well as the heavier designs suitable for dining-room or bedroom. Patterns to suit every style of room in 2 1/2 and 3 yards long by 54 inches wide. Values that regularly sell up to \$2.50. Your choice on Monday, a pair **\$1.65**
—Drapery, Third Floor

100 Yards Striped Jute Stair
Carpet. Per Yard

39c

—Hard-wearing Striped Jute Carpet, in two patterns—green and red—suitable for staircase or landing; also to make bedside slips, 27 inches wide. Very special for Monday at, yard **39c**
—Carpets, Third Floor

Don't Miss This Chance to Cover Your Floors at Minimum Cost

Painted Back Oilcloth Square Yard **39c**

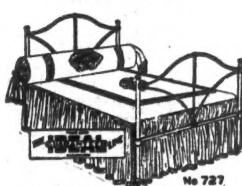
—A most serviceable quality Oilcloth, suitable for any place where an inexpensive floor-covering is required. Lies flat, is well seasoned, and you choose from an excellent range of pretty designs and colorings—floral, tile and block effects. A floorcovering that is easy to wash and keep clean.
—Linoleums, Third Floor

Stout Cork Linoleum Square Yard **65c**

—A floorcovering we strongly recommend for service. It lies well and has a warm appearance. Your choice from a splendid range of designs and colorings suitable for any room in the home. Make up your mind to have that floor covered at once—then take advantage of this special sale price.
—Linoleums, Third Floor

Complete Bed Set for

\$6.90



—comprising 3-ft. 6-in. white enamel bed, strong woven wire spring mattress, and serviceable cotton top mattress, all new and clean, and very comfortable. Just eight of these sets left for sale on Monday. Order early to save disappointment. The lowest priced set in B.C.
—Furniture, Fourth Floor

Colored Bordered Scrims,
Per Yard

12c

Very serviceable for your Spring window draperies, light, cool and artistic. A splendid range of designs and colorings to choose from. 36 in. wide, and worth regularly 20c yard. To re-drape every room in the house will cost you but a few dollars. At, a yard **12c**
—Drapery, Third Floor

Hardware Economies for Monday

Laundry Baskets, all wicker. Each, \$1.90, \$1.50, \$1.35 and **\$1.25**
Galvanized Wash Tubs. Each, \$1.95, \$1.75, \$1.60, \$1.30 and **\$1.10**
Wash Boards. Glass, each **40c**
Zinc **45c**
Copper-Bottom Boilers. No. 7, each **\$2.35**
No. 8, each **\$2.55**
No. 9, each **\$2.65**
Varnish Stain for Floors—
1/2-pint **15c** 1 pint **45c**
1 quart **25c** 1 quart **85c**
Varnish for Preserving Your Linoleum—
1/2-pint **30c** 1 pint **85c**
1 quart **45c** 1 quart **\$1.50**
1/2-gallon **\$2.90**
Baby Baskets. Each, \$1.25, \$1.00, 90c, 75c, 65c and 50c
—Hardware, Second Floor

Economize in Light

—by having your home better lighted at less cost. "Laco" Tungsten Lamps will do it for you. The initial cost of lamps soon saved by the savings on your light account. Try one of these lamps in your kitchen, or the room you use most, and prove it for yourself.
7 1/2 to 40 watts, each **35c**
60 watts, each **40c**
—Hardware, Second Floor

Eight Sanitary Extension Couches
To Clear

\$11.40

Regular Price \$15.50

One of the most useful pieces of furniture you can have in your home. It can be used as a lounge by day, and can be converted into a double bed in less than ten seconds. Has a strong iron frame, fitted with woven wire spring mattress, and a folding felt overlay, covered in green denim, and with valance.
A few only; worth regularly \$15.50. Monday, **\$11.40**
—Furniture, Fourth Floor

More Big Values in Oak Dining-Room Sets Monday

A few more Better Value Sets selected from regular stock and marked at big bargain prices for a quick disposal Monday.

Fumed Oak Dining-Room Set, consisting of handsome pedestal table, with round top, extending to 6 ft.; set of six chairs to match, with real leather seats. A regular \$62.50 set. Monday at **\$50.00**
—Furniture, Fourth Floor

Fumed Oak Dining-Room Set, consisting of round top extension table, opening out to 6 ft.; six chairs, with leather padded seats, to match. The set, to clear Monday, at **\$35.00**
Also several other sets in golden and Early English finish at rare bargain prices.
—Furniture, Fourth Floor

Between Season Sale on Men's and Boys' Separate Pants

—Many men as well as boys need an extra pair of Pants to go with a suit that would otherwise be useless. This Special Between Season Sale will enable you to secure an extra pair of Pants at small cost, and with such a big variety of shades and patterns to choose from you stand a very good chance to get a pair like or very similar to your suit. Bring the cost or vest in and let us help you to match it.

Tweed and Worsted Pants for Men, suitable for dress wear or work. Special, a pair, \$4.75, \$3.50 and **\$2.75**

Boys' School Pants, cord or cloth, blazer or plain knee; sizes 4 to 16 years. A pair, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**
—Men's Clothing, Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

NEW SUITS FOR MEN

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Since all men are reading in practically every newspaper, journal and magazine of the rapid advances of all raw products and the consequent rise in the finished garments, we take pride in directing you to

THE SURPRISING VALUES OF

Our New
Spring
Suits
**\$18, \$20,
\$22.50, \$25**

AT THESE FOUR PRICES

the selection is exceptionally good, with garments for the young fellow who demands every new Style Feature, and for the conservative dresser who favors the less extreme styles.

The favored fabrics are cheviots and worsteds, grey and brown overchecks, and stripes, as well as the dressy plain greys. You can rest assured that an **EARLY SELECTION IS REAL GOOD ECONOMY**



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